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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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ANGOLA

POPULATION REPORTEDLY SUFFERING FROM MALNUTRITION, HUNGER

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Jun 85 p 6

[Article by Michael Rank]

[Text] Luanda: Hundreds of thousands of Angolans are hungry as a result of civil war and drought, and the problem is likely to get worse, aid workers say.

United Nations officials put the number of people suffering from malnutrition at about 500,000 out of a population of 8.2 million, and say aid operations are hampered by worries over security as well as lack of transport and trained personnel.

According to a recent government report, about 30 percent of children in suburban areas and 20 percent in the countryside suffer from severe malnutrition.

"The principle causes of death are malaria, severe diarrhoea and severe respiratory diseases. In the affected rural areas, most families are left with only two or three children, having lost at least two children," says the UN-backed report.

The country requires 74.5 million dollars' (R149 million) worth of urgent emergency assistance, according to the report, while the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has budgeted five million Dollars (R10 million) this year and about the same in 1986 for improvements in the agricultural and health sectors.

Of the 500,000 people in greatest need, 300,000 live in the fertile and relatively heavily populated central highlands, a stronghold of South African-backed Unita rebels.

UNDP deputy representative Mr Jean-Pierre Gernay said a drought which has hit much of the country since 1981 appeared to be over in the central plateau, but the Namib Desert was encroaching on coastal towns in the extreme southwest.

Lack of transport and trained staff limited the amount of aid the country could absorb despite its enormous needs. "This is not enough and we could

have sought 10 times more, but I din't know if the country could absorb so much," Mr Gernay said.

The United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) runs a feeding programme aimed mainly at women and children, who receive a high-protein porridge known as "papa." But pledges from foreign governments are only sufficient to feed 200,000 people up to this month, according to the government report.

Mr Gernay said devastation was especially serious in southern Angola, where 143,000 people had been uprooted from their homes following South African occupation.

Mr Gernay said the UNDP's overall aim was to help the Government revive the peasant agricultural sector, which has been neglected in favour of state farming.

Low producer prices were one of the main factors holding back Angolan agriculture, although this may change after the second congress of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) to be held in December, they added.

The congress is expected to endorse liberalisation of the economy, including a trend away from inefficient, Soviet-style state farms, according to diplomatic sources.

Unicef official Mr Philippe Heffinck said the outlook was "not very bright. Press and world opinion have been cool to Angola. Very few people know there is an emergency situation in Angola," he said during a rare visit by a Western journalist.

The country grew only 300,000 tons of grain of its own, far below its potential because of civil war, drought and low producer prices, he added.--Sapa-Reuter.

CSO: 3400/681

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED BETWEEN ANGOP, AZAP--ANGOP and AZAP concluded a cooperation agreement over the weekend at the end of a visit by ANGOP director Raimundo Sotto Mayor to Zaire. This is reported by ANGOP in a dispatch datelined Kinshasa. It states that the agreement crowned the discussions which commenced in May this year in Luanda, during a visit to Angola by an AZAP delegation led by the agency's delegate general. The ANGOP director said during an exchange of speeches that the agreement then signed by him and by AZAP director (Landu Lusalakasa) will constitute a further staging point for more profound action between the two agencies of nonaligned peoples. This new press cooperation which was agreed upon by ANGOP and AZAP provides for a free exchange of information and mutual concession of technical facilities to their respective special representatives. During his visit to Kinshasa the ANGOP director had a meeting with Ramazani Baya, Zairian state commissioner for information, mobilization, propaganda and political action, and visited the Zairian radio and television installations and the national newspapers, ELIMA and SALONGO. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 Jul 85]

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BENIN

STUDENT DISORDERS, MINISTER'S REMOVAL EXAMINED

Paris AFRIQUE NOUVELLE in French 19-25 Jun 85 pp 6-7

[Article by Lucien Houedanou: "The Last Companion"]

[Text] Things are not going well in Benin. Apparently, the school disturbances of the past few weeks--whose extent was such that all the schools in the country were closed--were enough to justify dismissal on 12 June of Col. Michel Alladaye, the minister of middle and higher education. Yet, Alladaye was not a minister like the others: he was the last political survivor of the group of three captains who "put" Maj. Mathieu Kerekou in power on 26 October 1972.

The closing of Benin school and university institutions was officially ended on 3 June by decision of the central committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin (PRPB, single party). Indeed, primary and secondary students resumed classes on that date, however it was another week before students returned to the university campus of Abomey-Calavi. Since no decision to postpone the date of examinations was taken, most of them realized the necessity and urgency to catch up on the several lost weeks of courses.

We recall that 48-hour strikes took place on 29 and 30 April, then on 2 and 3 May. To avert spreading of the disturbances to all the country's schools the decision to close the schools and university was taken on 6 May. Wanted notices against the five students regarded by the authorities as leaders of the movement were widely distributed. The president of the Republic had even given the order to fire on sight at any demonstrator. There were unconfirmed reports of two deaths during the hot days for Benin at the beginning of May.

The extreme measures taken by President Kerekou can be explained by the fact that the scope of the disturbances was certainly unprecedented in the 12 years since the current Beninese head of state came to power. Structures to control the various classic focuses of disturbance had been patiently established since 1972. The few efforts of workers to raise their heads had been briskly squelched. In the education area, disturbances had generally been confined to the university and had rarely lasted very long.

Mobilizing Theme

However, on 6 May the demonstrations that were in the process of involving all the schools in the strike movement rapidly turned to violence and vandalism. An atmosphere of virtual rebellion prevailed in the country. One traveler coming from Cotonou reported that demonstrators had used teargas grenades. One rumor even had it that arms had disappeared from certain barracks in the country. Hence the hypothesis, regarded by some as a certainty, that beyond the student strike something more serious was being prepared, that there might be hidden support... Nothing has been proved in this connection.

What appears to us certain is that the main motive for the student uprising was itself a very mobilizing theme. In addition to the specific problems at the university, there was the problem of after-school prospects. For the present, the situation is certainly not as serious as in certain countries such as Senegal, Togo and Ivory Coast. On 10 April the cabinet moved to assign students having completed training to the ministries and public services. However, this assignment came rather late, since most of the graduates had already been unemployed since the end of the previous school year, in other words, for some 10 months. To some extent admitting its difficulties in bringing all higher education graduates into the job force, the government then stated that it could not longer guarantee a job for students on school completion.

In the view of many people, this announcement was a serious blunder by the Benin government. A young Senegalese who was in Cotonou during the stormiest days of May told us in this connection: "Here in Senegal the situation is worse; but the students have never revolted because the government has not told them it can no longer find a job for everyone; it simply tries to progressively place in jobs whomever it can place."

Tactical Error

In other words, the Benin government may have been the victim of its own frankness. One may even wonder whether the education level will show a significant drop, since parents may ask themselves why they should spend money to send children to school if in the end there is an impasse, or even the certainty of unemployment.

On the basis of what information we now have, we conclude that there was thus a collective responsibility of the government in the current crisis and due to a tactical error.

However, the view of high Beninese officials is quite different. According to an AFP [French News Agency] dispatch, at its 31 May special session--at which the reopening of schools was decided, the PRPB central committee asked "the political bureau to take the necessary administrative and policy measures toward those responsible to punish the serious shortcomings they had demonstrated during the school disturbances."

Indeed, the decisions to dismiss the minister of middle and higher education, Col. Michel Alladaye, as well as the high officials of higher education (in particular the university rector, vice rector, and general secretary, and the director of the Higher Teachers Training School) did apply these punishments. It should also be noted that at the same time 18 "anarchic-leftist" students were removed from Benin National University (UNB) by the PRPB political bureau. It would appear that, contrary to rumors to this effect, Colonel Alladaye was not arrested or put under house arrest. However, numerous reports confirm that numerous arrests are underway in student circles.

If the problem to be resolved is really that of student concern about their future, it is to be feared that the punishments issued will not in fact affect the factors really responsible for a situation, we repeat, that is more and more common in Africa. Indeed, for what can those punished be held responsible? For not having foreseen the scope and violence of the disturbances? For not having prevented them by repression and by applying the scapegoat policy for which they themselves bore the brunt?

Bolder Hypothesis

Those who are not convinced that in reality Colonel Alladaye and his unfortunate colleagues were justly punished advance a bolder hypothesis. After Captains Michel Aikpe and Janvier Assogba, Col. Michel Alladaye was the third--and last--who might still counter the power of General Kerekou. These "three musketeers" were reportedly the main protagonists of the coup d'etat that on 26 October 1972 removed the presidential council that was composed, reflecting the tribal-regional balance, of Hubert Maga, Justin Ahomadegbe, and Sourou Migan Apithy. The fact was that at the time of the coup d'etat the presidency of the triumvirate was to pass by rotation to Ahomadegbe, who comes from the same town (Abomey) as the three coup captains: Aikpe, Assogba and Alladaye. The belief is that in order not to make the presidency of the Republic appear to be an in-house affair, they instructed their superior, Maj. Mathieu Kerekou (who belongs to a region and tribe thus far on the fringe of political combinations), to assume leadership of the state. At the same time, three key ministries were assigned to Aikpe (interior and security), Assogba (finance and economy), and Alladaye (foreign affairs).

We know what followed. First, on 21 January 1975, Assogba, accusing President Kerekou of corruption involving the sum of 35 million CFA francs, attempted an armed uprising; then, after finally accepting a settlement, he was arrested and then sentenced to death--the sentence was not carried out and the fiery captain languishes in Cotonou prison. Second, on 21 May 1975, Aikpe was shot, with the official version maintaining that he was caught in adultery with the wife of Major Kerekou. Thus, "never two without three," as the proponents of the "third man" theory maintain: finally, even the most crafty and level-headed of the three musketeers ended up being ousted.

Like any hypothesis, this is only worth so much. Nevertheless, it must be pointed out that with the removal of Colonel Alladaye, President Kerekou now finds himself alone, completely alone at the ruling controls. One by one, the soldiers, ideologues and technocrats have lost his confidence. Some observers

believe that Colonel Alladaye was one of the only men in his entourage still able to exercise some influence on the Beninese head of state. Yet, when a leader no longer has any fear of someone opposing him, the worst can happen. In effect, the danger of autocracy is becoming palpable.

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BOTSWANA

DROUGHT RESPONSIBLE FOR LARGE IMPORT BILLS

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 27 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Leano Mphotho]

[Text] Masunga: Although the Ministry of Agriculture is charged with the responsibility of ensuring self-sufficiency in food production, the objective was still far from being reached in Botswana.

This was said by the Assistant Minister of Agriculture, Mr Geoffrey Oteng, when he officially opened the Masunga Agricultural Show in the North East District on Friday.

He observed that the prolonged drought had resulted in recurring food shortages in the country which had necessitated large imports of grains. These food bills had been "a heavy strain on our national economy."

Mr Oteng noted that the projected cereal production this year was about 20,000 to 25,000 tonnes, while the demand was about 190,000 tonnes.

He disclosed that the deficit of 170,000 tonnes had to be imported at very high costs. He also noted that the government would want to drastically reduce the high import bill by encouraging local cereal production.

The Assistant Minister raised a concern that farmers seemed not quite keen to take advantage of schemes initiated by the government to stimulate food production in Botswana.

Mr Oteng however, expressed gratitude to the farmers in the North East District, on account of the fact that 902 farmers made use of subsidy in ploughing. He pointed out that the farmers used P87,000 on ploughing, distumping and in the drought relief programme.

He however, assured farmers that the government was negotiating with trading partners, within the Southern African Customs Union, about ways and means of regulating the flow of vegetables and dairy products into Botswana.

He said that he was optimistic that in due course the government would provide some degree of protection to local horticultural, citrus and dairy industries.

Protection would be in the form of a limited restriction of imports of vegetables into Botswana, he said.

Also attending the show was the Member of Parliament for the North East, Mr Kenneth Nkhwa.

Speaking at the show, Mr Nkhwa said since the country is facing food crisis, it would be meaningful if the government could dam rivers in the North East District, so that farmers could irrigate their fields.

He gave an example of Egypt. He argued that the people there were able to feed themselves because of irrigation through the waters of the Nile River and despite the fact that their country was a desert.

CSO: 3400/681

COMOROS

BRIEFS

HYDROPOWER ON ANJOUAN--The African Development Bank has given the go-ahead for a 6 million dollar loan to the Comoros for a hydroelectric power plant on Anjouan. This credit represents 45 per cent of the total cost. Construction should begin soon and will last 30 months. When he returned to power in 1970, President Abdallah said he was committed to carry out three big projects: the redistribution port at Matsamudu on Anjouan, the hydropower station on the same island and the enlargement of the airport. The last project is the only one on which no progress has been made. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 22 Jun 85 p 7]

CSO: 3400/635

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

HASSAN BOKKO DETAINED--The brother of the defense minister and the Afar tribal chief for the Gobaad region, Hassan Bokko, is reported to have been freed June 19 after two weeks in detention. It appears as though he was blamed for being unable--or unwilling--to persuade the Afars of Gobaad to hand over their arms to the government. The inhabitants of this region, Afars and Isaas, have the tradition of going about armed, and all attempts to disarm them, by the French before independence as well as since 1977, have failed. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 22 Jun 85 p 3]

JOURNALISTS SUSPENDED--Abdi Aden, Christophe Farah and Wekdi Othman, journalists with Djibouti radio-television, sent the following response to our article of May 25, 1985, on their arrest: "Contrary to your allegations, we were neither 'interrogated' nor detained in any villa for three days. We deny making the demands we are said to have made, specifically for 'greater freedom of expression' and the creation of a union. Lastly, until we are informed otherwise, we have not been dismissed from our jobs." The LETTER stands by its report that the three journalists were arrested, but acknowledges that they were suspended, not fired. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 22 Jun 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/635

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

HARD TIMES FOR WSLF--Abdinasir Sheikh Aden, secretary general of the Western Somali Liberation Front that is fighting the Addis Ababa regime for the independence of the Ogaden, indicated June 16 in Nairobi that the front's operations had been set back by the drought and by an epidemic of cholera. I.O.N.-- The decline of the WSLF has little to do with natural causes. The defeat of Somalia in the Ogaden war, Mogadishu's caution about Somali territorial claims there and the internal trouble of the Somali regime are the factors that have caused a reduction in aid to the WSLF and cut back its operations. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 22 Jun 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/635

GUINEA

BLACK MARKET ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

Paris AFRIQUE NOUVELLE in French 29 May-4 Jun 85, pp 6-7

[Article by Sory Balde: "To Manage in Guinea"]

[Text] "If I had to count on my salary alone, I would be unable to survive for more than a week after getting paid." Any Guinean civil servants, whatever his grade, will tell you that. Yet, despite what he calls his "meager salary," he is wealthier than his Bamako, Ouagadougou, Cotonou and even Dakar colleagues. And this, thanks to his "hustling."

It is an interesting fact that Guineans certainly receive the lowest wages in Africa, if the cost of living is taken into account. A higher first-class cadres does not even earn 20,000 sylis, whereas the lowest paid worker does not even earn 2,000 sylis. In order to buy vital commodities such as rice, oil, soap, sugar, etc. they must spend much more than they earn. In most cases, these goods are imported.

Rents and transportation are just as expensive and, unfortunately, it is difficult to find a room or a house to rent, a taxi or bus to go to work. Needless to say that when a house or a taxi is found, prices are set accordingly. How then does the Guinean manage?

Find a Channel

This situation is said to be the result of the law of 8 November 1984. which also abolished private enterprise for the benefit of state commerce. The scarcity of consumers' goods began to be felt from that day on. Shortages increased over the following years and reached alarming records beginning in 1974. The 27 August 1977 "women's march" on the presidential palace is still remembered. As a result, President Sékou Touré was forced to ease restrictions slightly by authorizing private enterprise which, in reality, had never stopped despite the state war against it: Practically everything was being sold under cover.

Used to shopping on the black market, Guineans are no longer even aware that they spend a lot of money to provide for their needs. Each person is looking for a channel through which to rip big financial and material profits. This is

how over at least the last 20 years corruption and embezzlement of public funds have become the norm.

Mamadou is the director of a state commercial enterprise. He knows that he must submit a positive balance sheet at the end of each budget term. The means for achieving this operation are therefore dictated to him by his superiors. Only, he does not have to respect to the letter the regulations governing his enterprise. Well then, he can create his own distribution channels; they are intricate channels leading all to the black market. As head of the enterprise, it is difficult to identify him as the main purveyor of this traffic for, any employee who draws his "contribution" funnels it into the market in order to find the means of paying his rent and his transportation.

Abdoulaye is the director of a plant. He manages it the same way as his colleague in the commercial enterprise does his. A small share of the production is sold to state shops while the remainder is distributed to private shops or sold by itinerant peddlers. Each worker, clerk and cadre in that plant tries to get his share of the pie which he will funnel into the black market. Other civil servants who are not employees of that plant will too go looking for a "sale order" in whatever service, or even ministry, to sell it to a merchant who will go pick up the merchandise.

The result is everywhere the same: Each person sells some kind of goods to his neighbor. In short, each person is both seller and buyer. This way people can make ends meet and even maintain a lifestyle beyond their earning potential. And it is certainly the reason why a real curtain exists at all levels of the various state services and it cannot be crossed without paying the "prescribed price."

Not so long ago, a scholarship abroad was selling for 40,000 to 50,000 sylis. Overseas training courses could also be cashed in. When returning from one of those courses (moreover, they were called "equipment" scholarships for, more often than none, the beneficiary would come home with a used car or other goods), the "boss-benefactor" was forgotten, this opportunity was not available a second time. To this day, a list of "influential people" to whom one will send a small gift must always be made.

Staggering Sums

Goods of all types, and even foreign currencies, can be passed fraudulently through ports, airports and practically all border crossings in exchange for an envelope full of sylis. It has been told that recently, at the Conakry airport, experts from an eastern country wanted to ship ten packages or so in exchange for a few... canned goods. The customs agents first gave the impression they did not want to negotiate. An interpreter came near and whispered in the ear of one of the agents that the experts wanted to make a deal. Because of the price offered (a few canned goods and a bottle of liquor), the customs agents ordered the packages searched.

The price of rice, sugar and other foodstuffs sold in state shops are doubled, and even tripled, when the demand is strong. Managers sell on the spot a bag of imported rice for 3,000 sylis, when the official price is 1,000 sylis, to

merchants who then resell it for 4,000 to 4,250 sylis in the Conakry markets. In the interior of the country, such as Labe located some 500 kilometers from Conakry, that same bag of rice sells for at least 5,000 sylis.

In the prefectoral agricultural marketing enterprises of the PTT [Postal and Telecommunications Administration], of the National Electric Company, etc, civil servants and state employees everywhere use the same method in order to "make do." Here, one looks for a foodstuffs purchase order to offer it for resale; there, arrangements to doctor the telephone or electric bill, and make it reasonable, are made with an employee.

Mrs B, a secretary in a Conakry bank, was going on leave. Having been paid in sylis, she went around the corner to another window and exchanged them for foreign currency. The transaction over, she went to the market and sold her foreign currency at a strong price. In the end, she increased her salary five-fold.

As for Ahmadou, he was going on a mission abroad. Prior to his departure, he succeeded in buying 200 American dollars (that had nothing to do with his expense while on his mission) for 5,000 sylis. He too went to the market to sell his dollars. As a result, he ended up with 60,000 sylis. Upon returning from his mission, he will sell on that same market the rest of his expense money provided by the state. In the end, for a month-long mission, Ahmadou, the state civil servant, will have earned, without being bothered, the equivalent of more than one year's salary.

In the Conakry airport, more efforts are made to identify passengers carrying foreign exchange than those carrying drugs. Last month, a journalist was able to pass his foreign exchange for less than... 5,000 CFA francs. The policeman who pocketed that money did not declare it to his superiors. His workday over, he went to the market to sell it.

That same day, Diallo, a merchant leaving for Dakar, was unable to pass 2 million CFA francs because the policeman was asking 50,000 francs to "help" him.

Examples of this type abound and they cannot all be listed. Many people for example prefer to be paid in foreign exchange or in kind (canned goods, food-stuffs, building material, etc) which they then sell on the black market: Each person manages as best as he can. Managers of service stations, grocery stores, stores selling building materials (especially cement and sheet metal), etc pilfer stocks. Demand having been very strong over the past few months, prices have reached staggering heights.

Thus goes Guinea. Guineans "make do" and make a living from this system. Too many interests are involved and no one can say when this nightmare, which harms tremendously the economic and social recovery of the country, will end.

Poorly Paid But Very Wealthy

Taking into account the real value of the national currency, the syli, the best paid Guinean civil servants gets less than 50,000 CFA francs while the lowest salary barely reaches 2,500 CFA francs. Yet, in his country, a Senegalese, an Ivorian, a Togolese, a Beninise, etc will have a hard time equating the "life" of the Guinean.

To be sure the latter lives in a hovel, but he has his refrigerator, telephone, stereo player, television set, if not a video receiver, car (Japanese, French or a high-powered German or American), etc.

In the morning, in town, he has money for his coffee, his beer. At night, he goes to the movies, sits at a café or yet goes to a night club. And each day, he succeeds in fulfilling his family obligations, such as daily expenses, fares for the members of his family, etc.

And it is said that he keeps a few mistresses on the side. Despite all this, he succeeds in making ends meet.

It is often said that "When visiting some people in their homes, luxe is so ostentation and lifestyles so impressive, it is difficult to believe one is in Conakry."

Is this achieved solely through "poverty-level wages?"

The Cost of Food

A meal costs approximately 500 syllis, or a fourth of the lowest-paid salary, an eighth of a middle-level cadre's wages or yet, a twelfth of the salary of a higher second-class cadre. These 500 syllis are barely sufficient to prepare a daily meal (generally only one meal is prepared daily).

A kilogram of meat is sold 300 syllis at the market; rice, between 80 and 100 syllis; and seasonings (onions, tomatoes, potatoes, eggplants, peppers), average some 150 syllis.

When in addition breakfast must also be prepared, it takes at least 250 syllis for a family of 6. A round loaf of bread costs 60 syllis (it was being sold for 100 syllis last April); a carton of milk, 150 syllis; a kilogram of sugar, 160 syllis; butter or cheese, 25 syllis; and a can of coffee, 300 syllis.

Thus when a family man tells you that he spends at least 1,000 syllis a day, there is nothing surprising about that statement.

Make a Fortune in the Port

Dockers, transport and customs agents, gendarmes and policemen are found in all the ports worldwide, each doing his job. There is more to this in the port of Conakry. Merchants and go-betweens are also there. They are interested in everything.

People often huddle together. A docker succeeds in pilfering a bag of rice, flour or even sugar. Soon afterward, a few of his colleagues jump on him for a piece of the "action," with the complicity of the security guards who also get their share. A transport agent declared that earning from these transactions brought in no less than 2,000 sylis a day.

A businessman declared that "Goods shipped in containers are always short on arrival. The rats of the port of Conarky are very experienced and they cannot understand that their profit comes from the hard work of some of their fellow countrymen."

"For this reason," maintains a teacher, "a supervisor assigned to the port of Conarky knows that he will easily earn a fortune (!)."

6857
CSO: 3419/442

MADAGASCAR

NEW INVESTMENT CODE EXAMINED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 22 Jun 85 p 3

[Text]

The approval of the investment code last week by the People's National Assembly is expected to be followed shortly by spectacular decisions by the Madagascar government. The government may announce soon that certain enterprises, among those that were nationalized shortly after President RATSIRAKA came to power 10 years ago, will be returned to private hands. Information obtained by the INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER indicates that the first of these would likely be ROSO, one of the main trading companies in the island and formerly the Compagnie Marseillaise de Madagascar under the BESSON family.

Negotiations over about the past year conducted by the former Malagasy ambassador to France, Henri RAHARIJAONA, with the very influential French trading and industrial group Compagnie Française de l'Afrique Occidentale, have reached fruition with an overall investment agreement that provides for CFAO to buy out at least part of the capital of ROSO. The CFAO group - which employs more than 21,000 persons worldwide and which had consolidated turnover of 11.2 billion French francs (about 1.09 billion dollars) in 1983 - is currently present in Madagascar only through SOMIA (Société Malgache d'Industrie et d'Agriculture) which has sisal, cocoa and cotton plantations. CFAO is well represented in Réunion, where it holds a 92.9 per cent share in Marseillaise de Madagascar L. BESSON, and a small share in SOBORIZ.

Another big French trading group, SCOA - which had a turnover of 7.3 billion French francs in 1983 - is closely watching developments, as it has had interests in the island for a long time. SCOA once owned the Compagnie Lyonnaise and managed to hold on to a 33 per cent share in the company that succeeded it at nationalization, SOMACODIS. SCOA also holds 50.98 per cent of an automotive subsidiary, SICAM.

I.O.N. - Since his return to Madagascar a little more than a year ago, ambassador RAHARIJAONA has played a key role alongside President RATSIRAKA. The former diplomat and Nirina ANDRIAMANERASOA, special adviser to the president and head of Air Madagascar, are behind the new economic orientation of the regime. (Mr. RAHARIJAONA is also the official in the presidency responsible for the DGID, the political police.) Mr. RAHARIJAONA completely reworked the investment code, after foreign investors doubted that the first version adopted by the Supreme Revolutionary Councillors was favorable enough. It was largely the struggle over the wording of the code that delayed its final adoption by several months.

MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

WORKERS SENT BACK--About 1,000 Mauritian workers in Saudi Arabia have been sent home in the past few weeks after their work contracts were suddenly cancelled, despite the fact that they were valid for another six months. No explanation has been given. The Mauritians were replaced by Sri Lankans and Pakistanis. The Mauritius government, whose policy is to promote the hiring of its nationals outside the country in order to relieve unemployment, had sent several ministerial delegations to Riyadh and to other Gulf states on such missions. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 22 Jun 85 p 7]

CSO: 3400/635

MOZAMBIQUE

10 YEARS OF PROGRESS IN CABO DELGADO ASSESSED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jun 85 p 9

[Text] From a disastrous economic situation at the outset, the legacy of implacable colonial domination, the province of Cabo Delgado in the extreme northern part of the country has already established solid foundations for economic self-sufficiency. In addition to the vast and ambitious project involving 400,000 hectares including the Cabo Delgado Cotton and Chipembe Agrarian Enterprises, the Montepuez Swine Complex and other production units located in various districts, significant progress has been achieved in the economic and social sectors by the province in these 10 years of national independence. Outstanding undertakings include the N'guri Project, TEXMANTA, the Montepuez Marble Enterprise, the Mahate Saw Mill and the Mueda Plateau and Rural Water Supply Projects in the southern part of the province. This transformation, the product of 10 years of effort by the population of Cabo Delgado, was the main subject during an interview granted recently to NOTICIAS by Army General Alberto Chipande, a member of the Political Bureau and provincial leader. He gave an assessment of the political, economic and social activities carried out in the province during the 10 years since national independence was won, as well as the difficulties faced and the future prospects.

Cabo Delgado, like Niassa, was a province which was completely neglected by the Portuguese colonials. Except for the production of cotton, which was the main support of the private sector, and marble quarrying, there were few economic activities which accounted for much in the economic life of the province.

To aggravate the situation, the advance of the armed national liberation struggle, of which the locality of Chai was the cradle, strategically required the destruction of some of the few economic and social infrastructures in existence. In the settlements, a depersonalized and confined population lived a life which was limited and lacking in initiative.

"This was the socioeconomic situation in the province when we won power. It was therefore necessary to begin with practically nothing. The first task was to develop the political personality of our people, converting the settlements into sites of community life, solid and properly structured, and to organize the residents for production of a socialist type. The experience acquired in

the liberated zones was of tremendous value to us in this connection," Alberto Chipande told us.

These same communal settlements, according to this Cabo Delgado leader, in addition to their social function, are currently providing the point of departure for support of the family and cooperative sectors in the introduction and generalization of new methods of farming, marketing and distributing products.

Giant Economic Project

In the state sector, utilizing the farm potential of the province, a gigantic economic project is about to take shape, and tangible results can already be seen. It involves 400,000 hectares to be developed, basically to combat shortages of food and clothing.

The product of international cooperation, the project has as its basis two large enterprises. They are the Cabo Delgado Cotton Enterprise and the Chipembe Agrarian Enterprise, and they in turn are subdivided into crop and livestock production units. The main zones of their activity are the districts of Montepuez and Namuno.

"Today, after the passage of 10 years, something concrete is being done in the economic and social sectors. The 400,000-hectare project, oriented on a priority basis toward the production of cotton and corn, is striking a forceful blow in the struggle against hunger and nakedness, apart from having created thousands of jobs. TEXMANTA, which produces blankets as a priority for supplying the province, and the efforts to supply water to the rural population are real examples of our progress.

"However, problems in obtaining regular delivery of fuels, lubricating oils and chemical fertilizer still constitute a bottleneck hindering greater development. However, it is in getting products from the production sites to the factories or supply centers and the shortage of sacking material that the greatest problems of the province lie."

In fact, during a visit to some production units and cooperatives located in the districts of Montepuez and Namuno, our reporters were able to see that tremendous quantities of corn and cotton destined for distribution centers and processing factories were awaiting shipment. We also saw tons of corn already harvested and awaiting sacking for storage and shipment.

Political-Military Situation

Since the majority of the people in Cabo Delgado live in communal settlements, the residents there have been able to strike major blows against enemy infiltration.

"In this sector, we can regard the situation as stable, since the communal settlements have created a barrier to the penetration of the armed gangs in the zone. The people have stoically resisted the actions of the armed bandits, despite the enemy propaganda which has sought in vain to persuade

them to abandon communal life, so that they would thus become easy targets for enemy attack. Recently, however, scattered bands, which are therefore easy to eliminate, and some elements in the population taking advantage of the situation, have made attempts to destabilize some communal settlements," this provincial leader added.

Concerning the negative effects armed banditry might have had on productive activity, Alberto Chipande said that, except for the withdrawal of some cooperative workers from the production units for security reasons, the enemy actions have had no effect on the economic life of the province.

"Even in these production units, Mozambican cadres promptly completed the reestablishment of the plan threatened by the withdrawal of some cooperative workers," he said.

5157
CSO: 3442/329

MOZAMBIQUE

CABO DELGADO COTTON ENTERPRISE FACING SERIOUS PROBLEMS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jun 85 p 17

[Text] The Cabo Delgado Cotton Enterprise, one of the mainstays of the 400,000 hectare project, is currently facing serious problems involving transportation and bags for the removal of cotton. These factors have had a negative effect on the family and cooperative production, the indexes of which have dropped drastically. Located in the town of Montepuez, it has production units in Montepuez, Namara, Impiri, Nacuca, Perebore, Mecuti, Chiure, Muaguide, Metugi and Pembo. Geared essentially to cotton production, it has a factory complex for the ginning and pressing of cotton, located in the same town, with a capacity of 120 tons per day.

In addition to cotton production, the enterprise also backs the cooperative, private and family sectors with technical assistance and removal of this textile fiber.

During the time of the visit to the factory complex, the latter was at a standstill owing to the lack of burlap for packing the cotton, coming from Nampula. The cotton ginning and pressing factory has a completely mechanized suction system and the capacity to process 120 tons per day.

Like most of the enterprises in the province, the Cabo Delgado Cotton Enterprise is facing serious problems which often force the manufacturing complex to shut down. The lack of transportation, not only to remove the fiber from the production unit and the cooperative, family and private sectors, but also to provide efficient support for these sectors, is, however, the greatest obstacle to this unit's activities.

According to the acting director, Betuel Matavel, there are still enormous amounts of cotton left in various locations under its jurisdiction, yet to be removed, volumes associated with the previous campaign, which are deteriorating.

Another problem concerning the enterprise's management is the lack of bags. Engineer Betuel Matavele remarked: "The lack of bags has also been felt in the packing of corn, with many tons of this product in various production units either outdoors or poorly stored.

"These two factors have created a certain amount of lack of motivation among the producers, because regardless of how much the production units yield, and regardless of how much the cooperative, family and private sectors exceed their goals, the lack of transportation prevents the products from being removed on time, and, without bags, it is impossible to pack the products. Fuel also plays a major role, both in the removal and in the factory, whose power plant consumes nearly 90 liters of gas oil per hour."

He claims that the lack of incentives for labor, such as soap, sugar and clothing, has had a negative effect on the harvesting, because the population does not have incentives for harvesting cotton in the production units.

2909
CSO: 3442/332

MOZAMBIQUE

STEPS TO ENSURE NAMPULA MARKETING SUCCESS, NEW PRICES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] The expanded meeting of the Nampula provincial government, held a few days ago, concluded that, in order to ensure the success of the agrarian marketing campaign started in Nampula, there is an urgent need to arrange in advance for bags, scales, transportation, preparation of the access routes, storage facilities, supplies and the fulfillment of the inter-district and inter-provincial purchasing and removal plans. At the same meeting, new prices were also set for a group of consumer products.

As the member of the Central Committee, first provincial secretary of the FRELIMO Party and governor, Feliciano Gundana, remarked, at the close of that meeting, it may be concluded with satisfaction right now that there are good prospects for the marketing of products to supply the people, particularly in the family sector.

Also according to that official, the good marketing that is expected to be accrued is due to the involvement of the cadres and the population in the creative implementation of the Fourth Congress decisions.

Feliciano Gundana also noted that the commercial system has not yet fully met the goals established for the people's supplies, the backing of marketing and the elimination of speculation; because certain irregularities have been found to exist, the most glaring one being the fact that some merchants live outside the districts in which they have commercial establishments, thus causing diversions of goods to parallel markets.

In view of this, the meeting decided that the proprietors of shops must establish permanent residences in the area of the districts, so that more effective control may be ensured over the supplies, from their arrival in the district to their distribution to the retailer and the consumer; thereby instilling in the mind of the merchant and the producer the principle that improvement in supplies entails proper marketing and removal of products.

The expanded meeting of the provincial government also made an assessment of the problems in marketing cashew nuts, now in its final period. Regarding this point, it was noted that a successful recovery of the marketing indexes in comparison with the previous campaign had been achieved.

In his closing speech, Feliciano Gundana also discussed these topics, for the purpose of congratulating all the province's districts, especially Moma, Angoche, Mogovolas and Monapo, because they attained the highest marketing indexes, despite the negative effect of the armed bandits' activity and other factors, such as the late arrival of goods, bags, fuel and other items.

However, he gave a reminder that it has become necessary to ensure immediately the rapid removal of products to the factories, as well as seed to the production sites.

Fulfilling one of the guidelines from the Council of Ministers issued through the National Commission on Wages and Prices, the expanded meeting of the Nampula provincial government decided, within the bounds of its authority, to approve the prices of the following products, per kilogram:

First quality fresh fish, 80.00 meticals to the producer, 100.00 meticals to the warehouse operator, 117.50 meticals to the second processor and 130.00 meticals to the consumer.

Second quality fresh fish, 40.00 meticals to the producer, 50.00 meticals to the warehouse operator, 55.00 meticals to the second processor and 60.00 meticals to the consumer.

Third quality fresh fish, 22.50 meticals to the producer, 30.00 meticals to the warehouse operator, 32.50 meticals to the second processor and 36.00 meticals to the consumer.

First quality dried fish, 208.00 meticals to the producer, 232.50 meticals to the warehouse operator, 256.00 meticals to the second processor and 290.00 meticals to the consumer.

Second quality dried fish, 160.00 meticals to the producer, 179.50 meticals to the warehouse operator, 197.50 meticals to the second processor and 224.00 meticals to the consumer.

White potatoes, 30.00 meticals to the producer and 40.00 meticals to the consumer.

Coconuts, 10.00 meticals to the producer and 20.00 meticals to the consumer.

Garlic, 200.00 meticals to the producer and 250.00 meticals to the consumer.

Fresh milk, 17.50 meticals to the producer and 22.50 meticals to the consumer.

Dried cassava, 9.00 meticals to the producer and 12.00 meticals to the consumer.

For live goats and ewes, 1,500.00 meticals was set as a minimum price, and 4,000.00 meticals as a maximum. As for leaf tobacco, the [words missing from text].

With these measures adopted, it is now up to all businessmen, producers and merchants in Nampula Province to engage in their activities, abiding by the price margins approved at the meeting and the other laws in effect, so as to isolate and neutralize the speculators, hoarders and black marketeers, for the benefit of our economy and the society. Because the end of one campaign always means the beginning of another, during the course of the meeting, a report was submitted on the preparations for the process of planning the next agricultural campaign and the proposal for carrying out the campaign for planting banana trees, papaya trees and sweet potatoes.

In his closing speech, Feliciano Gundana also discussed this subject. He claimed that, in planning this campaign, the experience already gained in the previous campaigns must be applied stringently, and that people must be very realistic in devising the plans, so as to avoid setting goals that are not in keeping with the real situation of security and also equipment and the available work force. He deemed it necessary to pay greater attention to the planning in the family sector, because it has been a certain guarantee for the production of items to supply the people and to export. A special effort must be aimed at recovering cotton, without creating declines in other products.

2909
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MOZAMBIQUE

ITALY FINANCES AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM TO BENEFIT SOUTH

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jun 85 p 13

[Text] The project for the agricultural-livestock development of the Sabie-Nkomati region, the contract for which was signed on Thursday by the governments of Mozambique and Italy, in Corumana, is considered by our country's authorities to be a major undertaking, which will improve and change the lives of the population in the southern zone and regions of the country, particularly in the nutritional and social areas, in view of the fact that the creation of 24,000 permanent jobs has been estimated. It is a project financed by the government of Italy (with \$27 million), to be executed jointly with the BONIFICA company. In fact, the enterprise constitutes a rebirth of new hope for the southern region of our country.

The project for development of the Sabie-Nkomati region is aimed at storing the water from the Sabie River for use in irrigation, and for livestock and social applications, and it was devised on the basis of the execution of the Corumana dam (an infrastructure also financed by Italy), the reservoir of which will aid the programs for food production which Mozambique urgently needs.

The project area, according to reports, covers a total gross expanse of 212,843 hectares located north of Maputo Province, in a section adjoining the border which separates our country from South Africa.

The main products planned for the project are meat, milk, wheat, corn, oil seeds, green vegetables, legumes, fruit and cassava, with a total sales price of nearly \$230 million per year. This will allow for a substantial contribution to the country's food-agriculture balance, from the standpoint of cutting imports and increasing the sector's exports.

In the execution of the project, which was carried out by BONIFICA, three major areas for action were identified: irrigation, livestock development and fauna reservation.

Backing for the Corumana Dam

Despite the fact that the Corumana dam is not finished (it will be nearly 3,050 meters long with a maximum height of 46.5 meters, in addition to a total volume

of land fill amounting to nearly 8 million cubic meters), the project is considered by both the Mozambican and the Italian authorities as a genuine impetus to the appreciation and development of agriculture, most particularly in the southern part of the country.

During the present construction phase, the water from the Sabie River will be carried downstream of the area of the dam project, by constructing a first phase dam (a cofferdam), based on two reinforced concrete conduits with a volume of flow of 600 cubic meters per second for each. For the unusual floods, consideration is being given to the possibility of having the project cause the river water to flow through a diversion channel, with a volume of flow of 2,700 cubic meters per second, built across the body of the dam.

It is also planned to build a flood wasteway located at the edge of the intake structures (consisting of a maneuvering tower to activate two gates shutting off the conduits); which, through six radial gates, will allow for the regulation of the flood removal up to a maximum volume of flow of 6,100 cubic meters per second.

Philosophy of the Program

The technical agreement signed between the State Secretariat of Agricultural Hydraulics and BONIFICA, in connection with the project to develop the Sabie-Nkomati region, calls for the following objectives, primarily:

To establish in the Ministry of Agriculture a consultative section of SEHA [State Secretariat of Agricultural Hydraulics] (a technical unit of the UTP Project), comprised of specialists from BONIFICA and Mozambicans.

To allow for the starting of the initiative by solving the food problem, based on the cultivation (as a first activity of the program) of at least 150 hectares of land along the Sabie River in order to procure the first food products within a year.

To guarantee 3 years of assistance to the agricultural activity of the irrigated farms and the livestock activity of the cattle raising facilities; a task to be carried out jointly with the Moamba Agricultural Enterprise, the agency charged with rendering assistance to the farmers in the project area.

Territorial Distribution

Based on the territorial applications identified in the basic studies for the project, a development plan was studied which calls for the following territorial distribution:

Total irrigated area: 36,103 hectares; areas for settlement, agroindustries and services: 2,873 hectares; area for reforestation: 3,275 hectares; area for future expansion of dry season agriculture: 3,349 hectares; area for production of firewood for family use: 4,693 hectares.

2909

CSO: 3442/332

MOZAMBIQUE

MAHATE SAWMILL PLANS TO INCREASE EXPORTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jun 85 p 16

[Text] The Mahate sawmill, in Pemba, Cabo Delgado Province, plans to export over 1,500 tons of various types of wood this year, a figure that will be 500 tons over the volume last year. Opened in February 1984, the Mahate sawmill, which belongs to the Cabo Delgado Lumber Enterprise, employs 350 workers and has the capacity to produce 20 cubic meters of lumber daily. It is the only one of its kind in the country.

The Mahate sawmill, the name by which this enterprise is known, is a unit of great economic value, because it represents a major contribution to the lumber sector, and not just in Cabo Delgado Province.

Its entry into operation quadrupled the lumber sawing capacity in the province, and ensured the accrual of foreign exchange, in addition to avoiding the export of large volumes of lumber in the form of logs, which is detrimental to the country's economy, according to the sawmill director, Agostinho Lisboa.

Located on the outskirts of the city of Pemba, the Mahate sawmill is equipped with a new plant, consisting of a horizontal band saw, two vertical band saws, a circular saw and two trimmers.

Its activity is assisted by a grinding shop, consisting of a welding machine, sharpener and a teeth setter, as well as a separate electric power plant with two generators, and other equipment making it the only one of its kind anywhere in the country.

To supply logs of wood, it has five cutting areas, each with its lumber quality and a movable sawmill. The qualities of wood processed in this unit are umbita, chanfuta and jambirre. At the present time, an experimental phase is under way for exporting blackwood in log form.

Operating on a demanding international market, on which lumber with the slightest defect is rejected, its workers are required to have a certain sensitivity toward accuracy in the work performed.

Agostinho Lisboa added: "For this reason, in addition to the equipment with high technology made available, we have at our disposal workers with good experience,

capable of ensuring the quality of the product that is demanded on the international level."

According to him, the Mahate sawmill, integrated into the Cabo Delgado Lumber Enterprise, exports lumber to almost all of southern Africa, as well as Europe, Japan, Brazil and other countries.

To supplement the sawmill, it has been planned to install a carpentry shop soon, attached to this lumber production unit.

According to director Agostinho Lisboa, the carpentry shop will manufacture all types of furniture, using wood which, because it has flaws, cannot be exported.

As a means of ensuring the supply of lumber, a study is being made of a project for reforestation in the vicinity of the city of Pemba, over a radius of 50 kilometers.

2909
CSO: 3442/332

MOZAMBIQUE

IMPORTANCE OF WATER DISTRIBUTION PROJECTS DESCRIBED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jun 85 p 13

Text] Large-scale undertakings are being developed and planned by the People's Republic of Mozambique so as to allow for a water supply, for both the capital and for purposes of irrigation in farming regions, among other objectives. This is due to the fact that the city of Maputo has recently undergone considerable growth, which has made its system for impounding and supplying water insufficient, among other reasons because of the meager volume of flow of the Umbeluzi River. Hence, the Pequenos Libombos dam is a multiple use project, the purpose of which is to supply water to Maputo and to irrigation, and flood control.

In fact, the main importance of the Pequenos Libombos dam, considering the complexity of the undertaking, lies in the fact that the storage of water in its reservoir will make it possible to regulate the volumes of flow from the Umbeluzi River downstream of the dam. Therefore, this is the essential condition for supplying the missing volumes required to reinforce the impoundment of the present water supply for Maputo, anticipating, in the future, the use of 7,000 cubic meters per hectare from the Umbeluzi River.

The Pequenos Libombos dam is located next to the Umbeluzi River, nearly 5 kilometers from Boane, in Maputo Province. It is an undertaking in which Mozambique is benefiting from assistance given by Italy, Portugal, France and Brazil.

With the second phase of the diversion, estimated in the middle of this year, the water will start flowing through a flood wasteway, which will make it possible to complete the central section of the earth dam, and possibly a pre-storage of water in the reservoir. [Words missing from text], plans call for the project to be completed by the end of next year.

According to reports, the total budget planned for this major undertaking is 4,500 billion meticals, at 1982 prices, of which sum nearly 600 million meticals were spent as of April 1983.

Its Structure

The structure consists of a mixed earth and concrete dam with a maximum height of 46 meters above the foundations. For the flood wasteway, a main wasteway was adopted which operates under normal conditions, as well as another emergency wasteway for unusual situations for when it is necessary to eliminate floating bodies.

Parallel to the aforementioned discharge system, two bottom discharges have been formed, executed along the walls which separate the flood wasteway and the earth dam. This is due to the need for creating a structure that will allow for the total drainage of the reservoir and the removal of solid material near the concrete dam.

For the impounding and regulation of the volumes of flow to be used for supply, a selective water intake was devised; in other words, with an impoundment on various levels, installed along the right side wall and above the bottom discharge.

Start of the Undertaking

In 1981, the negotiations were terminated with the signing of contracts with the designer and the contractor from Civil Construction (Strade Coop Mozambique, of Italy). In 1982, the revision of the basic design was concluded, directed by a geological prospecting company.

In 1983, according to reports, a second geological and geotechnical prospecting campaign was started. The work began on the civil construction project in February 1983.

Progress of the Projects

The Pequenos Libombos dam projects were started with the construction work on the residential settlement in January 1983, and the preliminary activities involving mobilization on the part of the civil construction contractor began at the end of February, while the work on the diversion of the river started in April of the same year.

The diversion of the river, the first phase of which ended in May 1983, also included the start of the excavation in the area for installation of the concrete structure.

2909
CSO: 3442/332

MOZAMBIQUE

STUDY REVEALS EXTENSIVE MINERAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jun 85 p 25

[Text] Detailed studies and other efforts carried out in the mineral resources sector have confirmed that extremely valuable deposits exist in Mozambique, with reserves totaling about 50 million tons of titanium magnetite in Tete, and probably nearly 100,000 tons of copper in that same province. Between 1977 and 1983, it was possible to identify large quantities of iron ores, bauxites, apatite and asbestos.

A pamphlet put out some days ago by the Economic Documentation Center of the National Planning Committee provides extremely valuable data on the statistical reports pertaining to the period between 1975 and 1984, with emphasis on the studies carried out in the mineral resources, fishing and farm and industrial production sectors and demographic characteristics.

In the pegmatite region in Zambezia, reserves for the production of tantalum oxide were found, and there are iron ore deposits in Manica, Tete and Nampula, with estimated reserves of 124 million tons. In Zambezia and in Niassa, there are 130,000 tons of bauxite reserves and concentrations of nepheline syenite in quantities in excess of 4 million tons.

According to the reports, the coastal region between Quelimane and Angoche contains about 40 million tons of heavy mineral reserves in the sand, and it is estimated that there are geological reserves of apatite in Nampula totaling about 150 million tons.

In the geological studies sector, research was done between 1977 and 1983 on pegmatite and iron ores, apatite, bauxite, clays and other minerals. There are deposits of gold, radioactive ores, graphite, black and red granites, precious and semiprecious stones and tantalum ores.

On the other hand, geologic cartography work and mineral inventories have been carried out in our country, including aerogeophysical and geochemical surveys on various scales, with a view to increasing our understanding of the geological-economic potential of Mozambique.

In the energy resources sector, important discoveries were made by the Gulf Oil company during the period of its activity in Mozambique. The main

deposits of natural gas are located in Pande, Buzi and Temane, in the provinces of Inhambane and Sofala.

In the oil-prospecting sector, a contract with the Japan Oil Corporation was signed in March of last year with a view to prospecting work in the Bay of Bazaruto. Another contract had been signed earlier, in 1983, with the Esso-Shell group, calling for oil prospecting in the on-shore zone in the Rovuma River basin.

Another important sector has to do with prospecting for coal. In the Moatize basin, the total confirmed reserves come to 489.9 million tons, in addition to which there are 450 million tons in the central zone. Industrial reserves come to 211.6 million tons, of which 156 million lie in open pit sites and 55.6 million are located in underground mines.

5157
CSO: 3442/329

MOZAMBIQUE

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN PROVINCE OF ZAMBEZIA DESCRIBED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jun 85 p 5

[Interview with Dr Mario da Graca Machungo, minister of planning, by Jorge Costa in Zambezia; date not given]

[Text] Minister of Planning Mario da Graca Machungo, a member of the Political Bureau of the FRELIMO Party and a leader in the province of Zambezia, granted us an interview at the conclusion of a visit we paid to Zambezia.

During our talk, this official spoke of the great development projects which are to be carried out in that zone in the center of the country, and he confirmed his certainty that the difficult battles now being waged in both the military and economic sectors are sure to be won.

His statements also reflected the main achievements in Zambezia in these past 10 years.

NOTICIAS: What has been done in these 10 years of independence?

Mario da Graca Machungo: In these 10 years, we have carried out some major undertakings in the province of Zambezia, with great impact on the economic development not only of the province, but the entire country as well. Specifically, we might mention the construction of the Central-North high tension line, which is already delivering power along one section of the line. We hope to complete this project before the end of this first half of the year, or, at the latest, perhaps at the beginning of the second half of next year.

The development of the textile factory in Mocuba, with the collaboration of the GDR, is proceeding at a good rate, and we hope to see it commissioned next year. This is a factory of goodly size which will produce a type of cloth we are not as yet manufacturing in this country.

We have the Lioma project, which is developing well, despite all kinds of hindrances of an economic sort experienced and all of the efforts of the enemy, the armed bandits, to delay the project. But the dedication and the effort of the workers, the management, the soldiers and the young people have

served to carry the undertaking forward, and we can say today that an area of more than 8,000 hectares is being developed in corn, and this is despite still other problems, particularly fuel. This is an enterprise which justifies great hopes. The effects and results are beginning to be seen.

There is much work to be done and what is most encouraging is to see the confidence and the faith on the part of individuals that only by working, only through the greatest effort from each one of us is it truly possible to do here what may at first glance seem impossible or unachievable, to those who do not have confidence in the achieving strength of the people when they are organized and staffed.

We encounter certain difficulties with the undertaking in Nauela, where 120,000 hectares are being developed for corn and grains in collaboration with the GDR. We are not proceeding here at the same rate as in Lioma, due to other problems, particularly security. But we can say that the Mozambican cadres who are in Nauela are demonstrating the viability of achieving what has been planned here and harvesting the fruits of this effort in a relatively short period of historical time.

In the Licungo Valley, we have the Nanre project, in a zone with great horticultural potential. We are just beginning now, but the results we can obtain, again despite the destabilizing activities of the armed bandits, are encouraging.

There we have also been able to utilize the experience of the Korean comrades, and we have been able to continue this work. The Mozambican cadres have been able to do this and to say "no" to armed banditry. They do not abandon their work, whatever the conditions may be, and they are prepared to carry it through to the end.

Each year that we can succeed in developing larger areas gives us greater hope. And this is the path to be followed. There is no other way. We are involved in the rehabilitation of the plateau land in the Gurue zone, with the help of the ADB [African Development Bank], which has yielded more and better achievements every year, not only in rehabilitation but in the improvement of treatment techniques. And there has been a further advance in the production of some equipment which previously was imported but which it is now possible to produce in Gurue itself.

A few sections remain for the completion of the Center-North Highway. This is a strategic route for the development of the country and we will complete it.

We recently launched a project to rehabilitate the palm plantations of the Boror enterprise, with Central Fund financing. The investments made there indicate that we will achieve success in this area too.

We have begun cultivating coffee in Gurue in the course of this decade. About 30 hectares are planted and although the first production is not such as to allow an estimate of the coffee potential, the first results are rather encouraging.

NOTICIAS: Does the province have the physical capacity to produce coffee for the country?

Mario da Graca Machungo: It has been proven that it does. In the Gurue zone alone we can produce enough coffee to meet domestic trade requirements. This area we have developed, when it goes into full production, can replace the import of at least 80 percent of the coffee we consume.

There are other undertakings which resulted from the Fourth Congress, in the area of small projects which involve first of all the rehabilitation of the old irrigation systems which were abandoned immediately after independence was won. Specifically we have Muziva, Licuari and Songo in Chinde, to support some cooperatives. We are also supporting of family development and the cultivation of rice by the population.

These undertakings have been launched with a certain success in the province of Zambezia, and we are about to initiative projects which for security reasons we were unable to start earlier, specifically cotton production. Here we have a certain lag, especially in the area of Morrumbala and also in the district of Mocuba itself. But we are preparing to get started, with a view to providing raw materials when the textile factory in Mocuba is commissioned in 1986.

NOTICIAS: We have had an opportunity to verify that there is an increase in production, in fact, in general terms. But this will immediately raise two types of problem: shipment and marketing. How are these difficulties being dealt with?

Mario da Graca Machungo: These questions have to do with our capacity to plan all activities in coordinated fashion. Intensifying production means planning shipment and marketing, implementing the decisions of the Fourth Congress more realistically, and involving all the economic factors which have an important role to play in development, from the private and cooperative sectors to the state sector.

We must also pursue efforts in the realm of defense in order to defeat the enemy in all sectors, but first of all, to put him on the absolute defensive. We must not lag behind the enemy but rather see that he does not succeed in his destabilization efforts.

All of this must be done through joint action. In fact, last year and this year as well, we lost a substantial fleet of trucks, which makes our transport and distribution very difficult. Currently we still have quantities of grain from last year's harvest in Milange, Molocue and also in Maganja da Costa still awaiting distribution. Only now are we about to begin the marketing campaign, because of the shortage of transport facilities.

But this should not lead us to despair. Everything depends on the capacity of our organization and maximal use of resources. New investments, yes, but we should not sit and wait. Planning in proper time, planning intensively, seeing where to concentrate efforts, defining the main priorities for our actions and doing the essential things. With this line of action, we will be

able to resolve the problems. But it is necessary in fact to prepare well for the work, to organize and to plan in an integrated fashion.

Distribution has greatly to do with production, but defense also has an important role to play in our planning.

NOTICIAS: The province has a long coastline but has few maritime transport vessels. In particular, the port of Quelimane itself shows serious signs of silting up. Is something going to be done so that maritime or river transportation will be possible?

Mario da Graca Machungo: There were lighters which did not operate for many years and which are now beginning to be rehabilitated. We must make better use of them. The province, mainly Lower Zambezia, has a tremendous potential for river transport, and we must equip ourselves to recover the lighters and utilize ship construction facilities to produce wooden vessels.

Our plans include navigation using sailing vessels, to save fuel, and thereby we can make greater use of river navigation, even for transporting copra. A significant effort has already been made at the Madal and Boro enterprises to dredge channels which were used in the past for the transport of copra from the interior. Even lacking mechanical equipment, the workers were mobilized.

Currently, we can already reach the interior via certain channels and bring out the copra.

This work must be continued. We must use all of the means within our reach. We must use the Mocuba railroad and make Mocuba into the locomotive turntable for all the transportation on the North-South route in our province.

We have established that Mocuba should be the center for all highway transport, which will save fuel and other supplies. We will concentrate the storage of products in Mocuba, from which highway transportation will branch to provide delivery to Lower Zambezia.

NOTICIAS: Are we thus now seeing the establishment of spheres of influence and major decentralization with regard to the provincial government?

Mario da Graca Machungo: The idea of creating priority zones for development emerged in order to find homogeneous regions in which we can establish an integrated development policy, such as to allow us to define more effectively how to concentrate transportation, production and defense facilities and what type of more specialized production we can carry out. We must know what the key economic activity of this region is and what should have priority in all necessary aspects, and we must give the districts a certain authority so that they can plan supplementary activities which will contribute to the priority areas.

But this decentralization should not mean that there is no central planning. This is a principle which the president defined--joint planning, decentralized implementation.

In the execution of our decisions there must be decentralization, control and responsibility, but the planning must be done on the provincial level. Then the tasks can be divided up.

NOTICIAS: You have focused several times on the security aspect. Armed bandit gangs began to make themselves felt in the province in 1981. Recently, our forces have been destroying them. Isn't it the case that during these years our forces adopted no position, were merely on the defensive?

Mario da Graca Machungo: First of all, in the areas in which the bandits could carry out actions with negative effects on our economy and our people, there was no abandonment on the part of the people. These gangs appeared precisely in the areas where the party presence was most effective, where the determination to achieve our goals was the greatest. It is here that the actions of the armed bandits were most keenly felt.

Their purpose was to demobilize the population and then to frustrate the development of our plans. The bandits concentrated their forces precisely in the areas where we had the largest projects, with which we hoped to effect a change in our economy.

Secondly, the attitude on our part was not a defensive one. In some zones, there was a reaction of surprise. But the response was always prompt. The actions of all forces were always characterized by combat readiness, and the support the bandits had from the groups which were sympathetic was prepared for and planned such as to destroy our economic structures completely and paralyze us totally in a short space of time.

If they have not succeeded in this to date, it is because in fact there was combativity, there was heroism on the part of our people and our security and defense forces. The fact is that we are everywhere. They kill the people, they kill the secretaries of the dynamizing groups, of the party, but immediately others emerge to replace the dead, to carry forward and propagate the party line, to pursue our goals and to defend the fatherland.

The result is that the people today have ever greater confidence in the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] and the party and are denouncing the actions and movements of the armed bandits in every instance. It is for this reason that, in their desperation, these bandits are concentrating their efforts on massacring the people.

NOTICIAS: The province is very rich in fishing resources. What has been done in this sector?

Mario da Graca Machungo: In this province, we are working with two large enterprises. They are the EFRIPEL and the EMOPESCA, engaging above all in shrimp fishing. Beginning in 1983, through an effort to encourage the workers, we began to harvest accompanying species, and this has contributed considerably to supplying the city and the armed forces themselves.

But this does not suffice, and above all for the city, we decided to encourage traditional fishing. To this end, it proved necessary to provide the fishermen with equipment. Thus by way of preparation, we undertook a coordinated effort with the Secretariat of State for Fishing, and we have provided a reasonable supply. We have greatly debureaucratized the process of purchasing, so that any fisherman can buy equipment without need to present a license.

We have organized centers for the free purchase of fish, and also a ship's carpenters' cooperative which has already produced a good number of wooden vessels of a versatile type which are replacing the canoes in some places.

We are selling these fiberglass boats which are being produced in Maputo to private persons as an incentive to this sector. We are further organizing a supply center for fishermen which will enable those who will want to sell their fish on the market to buy other industrial products, based on quantity.

The work done has proved positive, and we have even succeeded in increasing the volume of dried fish. And as we have strategically located centers, the fishermen do not even have to travel great distances to sell their product.

It is true that we must develop industrial fishing further and orient it toward shrimping.

NOTICIAS: What is the main line of orientation for the province now with a view to planned development?

Mario da Graca Machungo: The basic problem which concerns Mozambicans and the people of Zambezia currently is the physical liquidation of the armed bandits, linking the economy to the war and the war to the economy. Thus we can consolidate national unity and the Mozambican nation and can build socialism.

This is the line of action established by our party and more than once confirmed by our president. It must be and will continue to be the heart of the concern in the province of Zambezia.

Essentially, this means combatting and putting an end to the shortage of food and clothing. This is what mobilizes the people. Where we focus our efforts in this direction, we will reap a harvest.

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MOZAMBIQUE

NATION TAKES BIG STRIDES IN DEVELOPING SOCIALIST MEDICINE

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Jun 85 p 6

[Text]

MAPUTO. HEALTH services in Mozambique are regarded as one of the positive and practical results obtained by the people of this country after winning independence 10 years ago.

A month after independence, the Mozambican government decreed the end of private medical practice, thus giving access to the sector to the broad mass of the people.

Since then, health has undergone radical changes, and a visit to the clinic has ceased to be a cause for concern for even low-income families.

What this means is that millions of people now have basic health care guaranteed, a situation previously unknown to the broad mass of the Mozambican people.

The nationalisation and socialisation of medicine brought an end to a highly discriminatory and inhuman practice which benefited above all a privileged minority in the urban centres.

Before independence, more than two-thirds of all the medical staff in the colony were located in the city of Lourenco Marques, now Maputo.

And many of those doctors left the country around the time of independence. Of the 500 doctors in Mozambique in 1970, only 80 remained in the country in 1976 and

some of those have since left.

With them went all the technicians who operated the equipment installed in hospitals and clinics in Lourenco Marques.

Since that time Mozambique has managed to dismantle the colonial health care apparatus and to create a system open to everyone. And the authorities are trying to extend this system throughout the country. To illustrate the success achieved in the field of health in Mozambique, it is enough to quote the ratio of inhabitants per doctor which has dropped from 37 000 to 33 100.

REDUCED

As part of the effort to benefit the more needy sections of the population, the authorities have also reduced the percentage of doctors posted in the capital. This stood at 54 percent in 1980, and is now in the region of 45 percent.

Meanwhile, the trend in the rest of the country has been the opposite. The percentage of doctors practising in Mozambique's remaining cities rose from 34 to 37 percent and in the rural areas from 11 percent to 18 percent over the same period.

The authorities are also engaged in extending the health care network, and have classified health facilities in the following order: health posts and

centres (level 1), rural hospitals (level 2), provincial and psychiatric hospitals (level 3), and central hospitals (level 4).

Statistics published by the Ministry of Health show that the average number of people served by a level 1 facility dropped from 13 170 in 1979 to 10 890 in 1982, and the radius covered by the facilities was reduced from an average of 16.8 km to 14.8 km.

Level one facilities rate extremely high in health policy priorities, since this is the sector that has most contact with the population in general. This is logical given the fact that 85 to 90 percent of Mozambique's 13 million people (1980 census) live in the rural areas.

The Ministry of Health has drawn up a plan of action until 1990, which includes reducing the infant mortality rate and generally improving mother and child health care.

The plan foresees raising coverage of mothers and infants by level one facilities from 70 to 80 percent from the present 30 percent, with the area served being within a maximum radius of 15 km. The plan also requires children's homes under the Ministry of Health to extend care of under fives from the present 9.6 percent to 5 percent.

Preventive medicine has an extremely important position in Mozambique's health strategy through immunisation programmes, health education, primary health care and the mother and child health care programme.

The high infant mortality rate is a determining factor in the priority given to ante-natal and post-natal care for mothers and babies.

In terms of curative medicine, emphasis is placed on establishing rural hospitals to provide primary health care.

This depends essentially on two elements: the use of paramedical staff with limited training, and the involvement of the whole community.

Another innovative aspect in Mozambique's health policy is on medicines.

Basic drugs like aspirin and anti-malarial tablets can be found in the most remote health posts in the rural areas. The country is importing more drugs than before, but it is only spending the same amount of money as a decade ago.

The reason for this is that the health authorities adopted a list of medicines approved by the World Health Organisation. The list contains 200 drugs named generically and considered

essential to cover the needs of the majority of the population.

Faced with the country's enormous economic difficulties and in order to guarantee supplies of medicines, the government is working with the WHO and the United Nations Children's Fund on drawing up an outline of essential drug supplies, which will be provided with Italian government funding through the WHO.

Health Minister Pascoal Mocumbi has said that ways are being sought of reducing administrative costs to a bare minimum, in order to free as much money as possible for such things as equipment purchase and payment of wages for health staff.

Training of primary level paramedical staff has been and is still a priority. A Health Ministry document reveals that of the 4 287 people trained in health establishments between independence and 1982, only 173 were doctors.

In this same period, 110 X-ray technicians, 290 pharmaceutical assistants, 272 health agents, 1 221 nurses, 953 specialist nurses, 252 midwives and 1 011 village health workers were trained. The village

health workers, who should have four years of primary schooling, are sent by their community for basic training and return to work in their own community.

DISCUSSIONS

Mozambique believes that one factor contributing to success in the health programme is health education. This can take the form of discussions organised by the local health worker with his patients before the start of his clinic.

Individual interviews also take place during consultations on specific illnesses, their prevention, symptoms and treatment.

The Health Ministry is looking at the possibilities of making use of traditional medicine. For example, a brew from a local herb known as "Cacana" is recognised for its efficacy in combating hepatitis. And this is only one among many plants used by the people in different parts of the country to treat and prevent diseases.

All these successes have been now in extremely difficult conditions.

Mozambique at independence in 1975 was emerging from a 10-year liberation war against Portuguese colonialism.

Soon after, the illegal regime of Ian Smith in Southern Rhodesia began its aggression against the country.

In 1980, when the independent country of Zimbabwe was born, Mozambique prepared to turn all its resources towards development. But South Africa stepped in and took over the bandit gangs of the so-called Mozambique National Resistance, increasing the scale of destabilisation.

Even today, health care in Mozambique has not reached levels that should have been possible. In a developing country that is considered to be one of the world's poorest, the mortality rate and the incidence of diseases are a reflection of the real health situation in Mozambique.

Destabilisation has also made a large contribution to this situation.

Between December 1982 and December 1984, MNR bandits destroyed 311 level one health units, 72 of which have now been recuperated. And health workers in the rural areas have been a prime target for MNR terrorist activity.

Extreme economic difficulties are manifested today in drug shortages, inadequate premises, low professional standards in

some health staff, lack of facilities for sending people abroad for training, shortages of laboratory equipment, among others.

The health services have not only been affected by the war, which has been going on now for more than nine years. The prolonged drought, that has lasted for five years in some places, has also taken its toll.

In the drought areas, the most common complaint is malnutrition because of food shortages, and this affects adults and children alike. A total of 2,5 million people are suffering the effects of drought in Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane provinces in the south, Manica and Sofala in the centre and Tete in the north-west.

The main action of the Health Ministry is in preventing and treating nutritional deficiencies after an evaluation of the nutritional status of the population. Health posts have been established in the various relief centres in the drought-stricken areas.

There are still, for instance, 10 750 drought victims in the Pambara Relief Centre near Vilanculos in Inhambane Province. — Ziana-ADM.

CSO: 3400/651

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

MACHEL VISITS SOVIET VESSEL--Yesterday morning, President Samora Machel paid a visit to the Soviet man-of-war docked at a wharf in the port of Maputo to commemorate the 25 June anniversary. "Here, on this vessel, we are celebrating the military fraternity between our armies, which are defending peace, civilization, scientific and technical development and culture," the chief of state said during his visit. The president of the republic was welcomed with a 21-gun salute as he mounted the gangway of the warship, and he was welcomed by an honor guard made up of the crew of this Soviet naval vessel. Samora Machel hailed the arrival of the vessel in Maputo to share in the celebration of 10 years of national independence, "the great festival of the people." He said that this visit provides a means of continuing the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the triumph over fascism and Nazism. "Although we may lack food and clothing, we will always have the indestructible will of our people to triumph over current difficulties," the chief of state said. And he added: "Our people are generous and industrious. Relying on our own strength and on the support of the Soviets and other peoples of the world, we will triumph!" [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jun p 32] 5157

CSO: 3442/329

NIGERIA

OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLANS NEED UPDATING

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 17 Jun 85 p 24

[Text] Most oil producing and marketing companies operating in the country are yet to update their oil spill contingency plans for 1985 to ensure adequate stockpile of spill control equipment and other combat measures, according to a News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) investigation.

The contingency plans suggested at the 1979 international seminar on "the oil industry and the Niger Delta environment" in Port Harcourt are subject to annual activation and review by the Inspectorate Division of the NNPC to test oil companies' preparedness during oil spills.

Oil industry sources told NAN in Lagos last week that only Mobil Nigeria Ltd and Agip Nigeria Ltd had updated their plans to 1985 of the eight major marketing companies.

The defaulting six are: Total AP, National Oil, Elf, Texaco Nigeria Ltd and UNIPETROL, as well as the environmental Protection Service Department (EPSD) of the NNPC.

NAN gathered that unlike the oil producing companies, those marketing petroleum products had not considered it necessary to draw up oil spill contingency plans.

NAN further learnt that the oil producing sector, only Mobile, which also runs Tenneco's mining concessions, had updated its plan to 1985, while the other eight producing companies had their plans dated up to 1983 and 1984.

"The NNPC and the three refineries are also lagging behind in their updating," the source said.

A NAN correspondent who covered the activation of the contingency plans of two oil producing companies last week off the delta area, reports that officials of Gulf Oil and Texaco Overseas told a three-man NNPC inspectorate team that their updated plans would be ready this month.

The officials explained that the delay in presenting the plans was as a result of their being compiled abroad.

Among other things, an oil spill contingency plan must spell out priority land and sea areas, evolve a spill control team and have a stock of spill control equipment.

In another development, oil spilled in the country's offshore and onshore areas between 1970 and 1983 amounted to 1,711,354.6 barrels, sources close to the NNPC said last week in Lagos.

According to figures made available to the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), 32,365.27 barrels were spilled in 1983 compared with 150 barrels recorded in a single spill in 1970.

The net volume loss, after recoveries, was about 284,650 barrels between 1971-75 in 347 incidents, with 1975 recording 128 spills, the highest number during the five-year period, resulting in a net loss of 56,854.82 barrels.

Although 59 spills were recorded in 1973, the net volume loss amounted to 95,580 barrels, the figures showed.

During the 1976-80 period, 1,336,875 barrels were spilled in 748 incidents, with 1980 recording 241 spills which included the extensive Texaco (Overseas) Petroleum Company of Nigeria's Funiwa-5 oil well blowout, eight kilometres off the Niger delta.

The highest net volume loss of 630,405 barrels during the period occurred in 1979 in 157 spills.

In 1981 and 1982, 22,840 barrels and 34,474.6 barrels were spilled in 233 and 216 incidents respectively.

CSO: 3400/646

NIGERIA

TRADE RELATIONS, OIL AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL OUTLINED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by Sheidu Baye]

Excerpt At the conclusion of the 3-day second session of the Nigeria/Brazil joint commission which took place in Brasilia recently, it is perhaps appropriate to take an overview of trade relations between the two friendly countries. Nigeria/Brazil cooperation is always held up as a model, a type of mutual trade relations which should be encouraged among developing third world countries (Trade with developing countries account for 25 percent of Brazil's export market).

Nigeria's trade with Brazil is a phenomenon of the early seventies beginning with a Brazilian official delegation to Nigeria in 1972 and that of Afro-Chamber of Commerce in 1973. Thereafter, many Brazilian companies became interested in Nigerian market and actively participated in several Lagos trade fairs. Today, Brazil's well nurtured and painstaking export investment drive is amply rewarded as evidenced by the proliferation of firms engaged in diverse economic activities. These include *inter alia*: Cotia, Cobe (Nig) Ltd Cica trade; Drinco Industries Ltd, Graham Bell and many others.

These companies cover a wide spectrum of the country's social, commercial and industry life. For example, Cotia is engaged in agricultural modernization, cattle ranching, forestry, etc while Protec-Sobratel Consortium and Graham Bell work exclusively on telephone system.

The oil boom of the middle and late seventies saw the fortunes in business transactions between the two countries which warranted a commercial delegation from Brazil in 1981. According to sources at CACEX, Brazilian foreign trade department, the trade balance as at 1982 shows exports to Nigeria amounting to 244,160.00 US dollars, while imports recorded 227,227.00 US dollars, placing Nigeria as Brazil's 7th largest trading partner in the world.

Owing to the world economic recession and a general decline in international trade, Brazil's trade with Nigeria had slumped considerably in the last 4 years. The bilateral trade consisted mainly of export of oil and rubber

from Nigeria while capital goods (machineries and equipments), consumer goods, spare parts, oil products are imported from Brazil.

Nigeria/Brazil cooperation spans a wide field covering agriculture, commerce, industry, technology, energy, culture, education and social development. In connection with agriculture, Nigeria shares with Brazil similar climatic conditions and with Brazil's vast experience in modern intensive agriculture which enables it to feed her teeming population (120 million) as well as boost export in food, it is hoped that Nigeria will benefit from the cooperation agreement. Brazilian technology is adaptable and simple in design.

Industrial cooperation is limited to the supply of capital goods mainly machineries, equipment, spare parts and technological transfer in form of training for industrial personnel. In terms of investment capital and participation in large scale industrial projects, Brazil is hampered by its liquidity problem. The country is saddled with a crippling foreign debt of 98 billion and is acutely short of foreign exchange.

In the circumstance the country has little capital resources to invest. Nevertheless there are sizeable number of Brazilian firms engaged in small, medium industrial projects and the double taxation agreement signed by both countries is aimed at facilitating joint industrial ventures by removing any obstacles which might hinder collaboration.

The scope of energy cooperation covers agreement for the supply of 10,000 barrels of Nigeria oil per day to Brazil on commercial basis. A contract signed early in 1984 between NNPC and Petrobras (Brazil's equivalent to NNPC) allows the importation of 110,000 barrels of oil per day by Brazil for refining.

CSO: 3400/646

NIGERIA

CRUDE OIL EXPORT EXPERIENCING SLUMP

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 1 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Ndu Ughamadu]

[Text] Data submitted by Nigeria to the Taif meeting of the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in the first week of June showed that export sales averaged 1 million barrels a day (mbd) in the last three weeks of May and a full month's figure of about 1.2 mbd.

The June edition of the UBA monthly Business and Economic Digest (BED) made available to the Business Times said: "This situation would result in oil output at or below the OPEC ceiling of 1.45 mbd for Nigeria, not much change is expected for the rest of the summer."

The BED added that according to reliable sources, crude oil output by the 13 member nations of OPEC fell to a 20 year low of 14.5 mbd in May and June.

The estimated output in April was 16.2 mbd, giving the second-quarter an average of 15.1 mbd. In a similar development the Petroleum Intelligence Weekly said that the slump in the market price of crude oil was threatening the one million dollar counter-trade deal between Nigeria and the French trading house SCOA.

Under the April countertrade agreements, Elf--the French state oil company is to lift 50,000 b/d of Nigerian crude for one year worth 500 million dollars. In return Nigeria will import sundry goods worth 500 million dollars.

The contracts provide that the Nigerian crude is purchased at official price, but with provisions to safeguard Elf from any loss in the transaction.

However, after agreement on price and start-up of deliveries, the sudden decline in market price has made the deal unworkable in its current talks with NNPC, Petroleum Intelligence weekly reported.

In recent weeks, the gap between official and spot prices has been widening the losses.

*ESTIMATE OF OIL PRODUCTION JAN-MARCH 1985

('000 bd)

OPEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	JAN-MAR AVERAGE	OUTPUT CAPACITY
Middle-East OPEC	8,775	9,950	9,845	9,509	18,025
Nigeria	1,400	1,700	1,700	1,597	1,800
Total OPEC	15,165	16,760	16,625	16,164	26,825
Total Non-OPEC	22,194	22,249	22,405	22,284	---
Total Free World	41,029	42,679	42,700	42,118	---
Total World	55,229	56,874	57,058	56,371	---

*SOURCE: Petroleum Intelligence Weekly

CSO: 3400/646

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

EXTERNAL RESERVE FALLS--Nigeria's total external reserve for the month of April 1985 stood at 1,175,055,696 Naira down from 1,243,727,346 Naira in March 1985, the News Agency of Nigeria reported in Lagos. According to the just released Central bank's 'Return of assets and liabilities as at close of business in April 1985,' the country's total assets for the month was 13,605,871,878 Naira. A detailed look shows that the external reserve was made up of 19,009,430 Naira worth of gold same as previous month.

8,674,832 Naira special drawing rights, also as in the previous month, while foreign government securities and balances with foreign banks was 1,147,367,604 as against 152,234,853 Naira in March. NAN noticed that the IMF gold tranche for April was just 3,830 as against 63,808,231 Naira but a research officer from CBN explained that the sharp decrease in the figure did not signify that Nigeria was worse off in terms of foreign exchange. He said the decrease was caused by a 'lag in adjustment of book between Nigeria and the IMF.' 'The stock of assets is still the same, what was lost in one facility was gained in another,' he added. For as long as the difference did not occur to any of the traded currency in the IMF basket of 12 currency, NAN gathered it could not upset the external reserve position of Nigeria. The currency in circulation as at April was 4,912,631,484 Naira, a slight increase over the previous month's figure of 4,870,652,369 Naira, the report showed. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Jun 85 p 17]

ARMY TO PRODUCE ARMS--The Nigerian Army will soon embark on local production of sophisticated and modern military hardware through bilateral agreement with foreign manufacturers. This hint was dropped in Ibadan yesterday by the Chief of Army Staff Major General Ibrahim Babangida, who said the arrangements were already in the pipeline. He was declaring open the Nigerian Army electrical and mechanical engineers training week, 1985, at the 2 mechanised division officers mess, Nigerian Army, Ibadan. Major General Babangida's message at the training week was read by the quartermaster general, Nigerian Army, Brigadier Ayodele Balogun. According to General Babangida, such arrangements are aimed at achieving self reliance and self sufficiency in military hardware. The Chief of Army Staff reminded participants at the training week of the importance and emphasis which the present government attaches to the maintenance of military equipment and other aspects. This, he pointed out, has far-reaching implications on

the role and training of armed forces. Earlier, the director of electrical and mechanical engineering (EME) Brigadier B.B. Ayodele, said the limited human and material resources are the major constraints to the achievements of EME goals. Brigadier Ayodele said the theme of the training week "Equipment management in the modern Nigerian Army" was chosen beyond the parameters of known deficiencies. He said the recent military field exercises were clear pictures of the tasks before his corps as "officers and soldiers serving in the Nigerian environment." [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 25 Jun 85 p 24]

CSO: 3400/644

REUNION

SITUATION OFFERS OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDEPENDENTIST MOVEMENT

Paris LIBERATION-CARAIBE-PACIFIQUE in French June-Jul-Aug 85 pp 21-23

[Text] In August-September 1980, in No 7 of LIBERATION AFRIQUE, we published a "Reunion Report" under the title: "What Is France Still Doing in Reunion?" The information in that report, thus now 5 years old, merits only a rapid review here.

This is for two reasons: the overall economic and social conditions have changed little overall. On the political level, the Left's coming to power in May 1981 had practically no effect on the local level. Nevertheless, we will provide here a few additional insights on the real situation in Reunion in order to confirm or qualify some of the previous statements, particularly those concerning the economic and political life of this Indian Ocean island.

Single Crop, When You Get Your Hold on Us!

At a time when the peoples still under French tutelage (in Guadeloupe, Martinique, New Caledonia, etc.) are more and more openly rejecting a continuation of this tutelage, why is it that in the Indian Ocean the people of Reunion, who have the strongest communist party in all the French colonies, are not, with the exception of a minority, raising the slogan of independence as elsewhere? It is this question that we should answer, while knowing that part of the answer lies in the history of the Communist Party of Reunion (PCR), a tangled and contradictory history.

On the economic level, it is a little superficial to state as we did in the introduction that things have not developed much. Yet, in regard to prospects, despite the existence of modernization plans, modified into consolidation plans (for the sugar economy), one must admit the modesty, if not the absence, of mobilizing objectives that might respond to the expectations of a youth growing in number and of whom a majority are doomed to unemployment.

The diagnosis remains simple: a negative trade balance (6.4 billion francs of imports and 667 million francs of exports in 1983) that is steadily worsening. Between 1979 and 1983, imports almost doubled, while exports increased by only 12 percent.

Sugar, which represented more than 80 percent of exports value in 1979, still represented 73 percent in 1983. The price of a kilogram of sugar exported remained relatively stable for the 2 years: 19 francs in 1979 and under 20 francs in 1983. Ah, single crop, when you get your hold on us!

This situation could not exist and continue were not Reunion a French department and if major financial transfers were not met by France (budget, social, etc.). If Reunion were independent, it would already be under the control of the IMF: everyone, on the right and on the left, knows this, and no one envisages changing an economy that is unreal or merely potential.

Difficult Road

The independentists are right to say--or should say: "As long as France retains the management of Reunion island, no other can be created..." And in fact, more and more Reunion people seem to be aware of the vicious circle--or slipknot--in which the island's economy is held: to those in the system without private resources the solution of independence appears more and more as a difficult road, burdensome, but as the only one that in the long run offers prospects for regional or island development in dignity.

Who are these people without private resources? Most of the youth, those who cannot gain access to the public service and its 40 percent bonus,{2} and those who are doomed to unemployment, official or not. Their number can only grow in all elements of society, and their demands are becoming more and more insistent on the economic level.

For the moment, it appears that the needs have not been formulated in political terms because there is no margin available at that level. They are expressed by the movements, by cracks in the heart of the dominant Reunion political system. Deputy Fontaine's transfer to the National Front--which thus marks the entry of the Le Pen group in the National Assembly--simply demonstrates the nature of the ideas being conveyed by the opposition in the overseas departments. What appears to us more important is the emergence within the Right of a genuinely liberal and innovative current, taking action at the regional level and concerned for Reunion economic development. The head of Industrielle Sucriere de Bourbon (ISB) is no doubt the prototype of this group, but he is not the only one. This faction of ownership is inevitably in opposition to the old beneficiaries of the import trade whose only function is to recycle the public funds paid by France for their own profit.

This new Reunion petty bourgeoisie is in revolt against the immigration of the "zoreilles"--or people from mainland France--who totaled 5,700 in 1967 and more than 21,000 in 1982: they fill the managing posts in the public sector (60 percent), the private sector, the army and the police (50 percent), the professions (40 percent), etc.

Dangers of "Communalism"

The election of Virapoule in Saint Rene over the PCR candidate, who was indeed a son of Paul Vierges, also shows the risks in this desire to depart from the traditional Reunion political game. The Tamul community, one of the largest ethnic elements of the Reunion people, in this case identified with their candidate, supported by the Union for Defense of the Republic (UDF) it is true, and especially thanks to an inept and unfortunate campaign by the PCR.

One of the elements of the independentist movement--in the eastern part of the country, the other being in the south--is also strongly represented in the Reunion population of Indian origin. There are historical reasons (see history of the PCR, LA No. 7, p. 18) for this in the commune of St. Andre. However, it is above all the policy and strategy of the PCR leadership that gives no hope to those who would like to assert within its ranks more nationalistic, less French, or less European orientations. Under these conditions, it is understandable that the members of Indian origin, less culturally tuned to the political stakes in Paris and Strasbourg, should try to establish an independent alternative for Reunion.

One can only regret the evolution of the PCR, which in its policy over its first 30 years genuinely represented the aspirations of the Reunion people as a whole: today it leaves no other prospect to a party of Reunion people than a return to the "communalist" behavior broadly condemned by all progressives and whose damaging effects are well known.

The evolution of the PCR, in addition to what has already been said, remains tortuous and contradictory for obvious strategic reasons: since 1972 it has abandoned an autonomous policy within that large communist international family, an independent strategy in respect to the Parisian big brother. With the Joint Program, the PCR supports the electoral course and gives up any policy of "national liberation" (cf. LA No. 7).

It is not so easy to gain acceptance of this policy by the members who with Paul Verges built, for a period in clandestinity, a great popular party. The PCR's history since 1972 is one of schisms and getting in step: Paul Verges, son of the PCR's founder, is today trying to impose his two sons and a few "zoreille" bureaucrats on the party leadership, but without really persuading.

The General Confederation of Labor of Reunion (CGTR), which is more independent of the PCR than people would like to admit--similar to what is happening in France with the PCF and the CGT--has leaders such as Payet or G. Marie Lepinay, PCR dissidents, promoters of a policy that is more radical than that of the party. The CGTR's audience is also larger, and the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Research (INSEE) noted in a recent study on "strikes in Reunion" (L'ECONOMIE DE REUNION, No. 14, Nov.-Dec. 1984) that in comparison to mainland France "strikes are more frequent, longer, and better followed up." The disputes arise first over wage claims, second over job security, and finally over defense of union rights.

These, reviewed briefly, are some of the characteristic features of the economic and political life of the Reunion scene. Contrary to what we said in introduction, so little has changed on this scene that it may only be a matter of appearance: several factors seemed to have combined and have the potential to bring more radical developments. There is no doubt that it is up to the independentists--minorities, though not insignificant, in the south and east of the island--to understand these developments and to blend them into a movement that could draw all the social elements that are currently excluded from the Reunion social and political action and that are more relevant to the future than the ossified elements dominating today.

The Reunion Independentists

It was toward the end of the 1960's that the PCR refused to take part in the quarrel between the USSR and China, and the members of the Autonomist Youth Front of Reunion (FJAR), the organization of Reunion communist youth, influenced by the Chinese Cultural Revolution, organized a "red base" in Saint-Andre commune to resist the aggressions of the rightist militia. Until 1971, the PCR leadership gave its support to these armed youth, who were a bastion inaccessible to the police. However, in 1971 the PCR sought for a compromise position with the approach of the municipal elections. The colonial power, detecting this change, took the opportunity to put an end to the "red base": 58 arrests and heavy prison terms.

However, this initiative and these forms of resistance were a first breach in the positions of the PCR, which began to put forward more and more openly the theme of national liberation culminating an autonomy process. The signing of the leftist joint program in 1972 pushed the PCR even further onto the electoral course, with victory of the left in elections becoming the panacea.

It was in this context that the Reunion Marxist-Leninist Communist Organization (ACRML), openly independentist, was founded in 1973. It was led by George S. Sinamale, a former FJAR leader. This organization was heard in January 1979 by the OAU liberation committee, which had declared in 1978 "the right to self-determination of the Reunion people."

In the same period there emerged the Reunion Liberation Movement in 1979. Elements of these organizations regrouped in 1981 in the Reunion Independentist Movement (MIR), currently led by George S. Sinamale.

The MIR represented Reunion at the conference of remaining French colonies held in Guadeloupe in April.

1. Without being over-modest, we thus suggest that the reader refer to this No. 7, which we can provide at its original price of 7 francs by return mail.
2. In August 1984, the monthly guaranteed minimum wage of growth (SMIC) in Reunion was 2,739 francs (compared to 4,132 francs in France) while the civil service minimum wage was 6,057 francs (4,022 francs in France)!!

REUNION

KICHENIN SHAKES UP LEFT

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 22 Jun 85 p 5

[Text]

Motivated by what he saw as inactivity by the left (Communists, Socialists) in the main city of Reunion, Dr. Axel KICHENIN, mayor of Sainte Marie and founder of the Movement of Reunion Progressives, has started a big membership and poster-pasting drive in Saint Denis. This strategy is directly dictated by the change in French election procedures. In an election under the new proportional system covering the entire department of Reunion, 10 or 15 per cent of the votes cast in a big city (Saint Denis has 110,000 residents) are equivalent to half of those in a town like Sainte Marie (population 17,000).

Mr. KICHENIN, 35, who last November transformed the two-year-old Movement of Leftist Progressives into the Movement of Reunion Progressives, is not bashful about wanting to see his organization solidly rooted throughout the island. Despite an indictment for embezzlement, he managed in March to win the post of counselor-general of Sainte Marie, which had been held by Yves BARAU, a leader of the rightist RPR who is close to Michel DEBRE.

The MPR, basically a moderate left group, uses a different kind of political language from that of the other parties. It stresses Reunion's specific character and "respect for dignity", and fits into a cultural niche on the political scene. For example, in Mr. KICHENIN'S town, each ethnic group has its own holiday. These ideas find an audience primarily within Reunion's Indian community from which Mr. KICHENIN comes. Recently, he protested the fact that no events had been organized on the island on the occasion of the Year of India, which opened this month in France to coincide with the visit of the Indian prime minister.

The MPR, whose zone of influence stretches into the farm communities in the east where Indians are in the majority (Sainte Suzanne and Saint Andre), is known for its strong field work using methods like those of the Reunion Communist Party (appointment of district leaders, door to door canvassing, meetings and presence of the party leader at all festivals). At Sainte Marie, the Communist Party of Paul VERGES was the first victim of the MPR. In two years, the Communists' share of the electorate fell from 25 to under 5 per cent in the last cantonal vote. In the 1983 regional elections, Mr. KICHENIN backed the Socialists. While he is unlikely to change alliances, the mayor of Sainte Marie is expected to be very demanding next year of a partner that emerged greatly weakened from the cantonal elections.

*JPRS-SSA-85-070
9 August 1985*

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

TUNA CATCH INCREASES--The tuna catch in Seychelles waters for the first four months of 1985 was 34,125 tons, a sharp increase of 41 per cent over the same period a year earlier. These impressive results were brought about principally by an increase in the number of commercial seiners that are working the waters around the Seychelles, while in proportion, catches actually declined because of changes in climatic conditions. Between 19 and 35 additional tuna boats have been fishing off Victoria since January of this year. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 22 Jun 85 p 7]

CSO: 3400/635

SOUTH AFRICA

PHENOMENAL INCREASE IN BLACK ENROLLMENTS PREDICTED TO CONTINUE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Jul 85 p 17

[Article by Janine Simon]

[Text]

Black pupil enrolment in Southern Africa will reach almost seven million in the next five years, but from 1988 it will decrease in regions controlled by the Department of Education and Training, according to a report by a University of the Orange Free State research institute.

This was because more land is being incorporated into the National States, says the report entitled "Education and Manpower Production - Blacks", released last week by

**the Research Institute
for Education Plan-
ning.**

The statistical report, which aimed to show the flow of black pupils into and out of the formal educational system, was based on enrolment figures from the four independent states, the six national states and the regions under the DET.

PHENOMENAL

It described a "phenomenal increase in the number of black pupils in Southern Africa" and predicted this would continue.

In 1974 there were

3 486 261 black pupils enrolled in Southern African schools, according to the report. By 1985 the figure

By 1963 the figure reached almost 5.8 million — and only 28.9 percent of these were enrolled in the seven regions administered by the DET.

Of the remainder, nearly 40 percent attended schools in the six national states and over 30 percent in the independent states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

More than half the pupils
— 3,2 million or
55,7 percent — were in

the Sub A (Grade One) to Standard Two phase in 1984

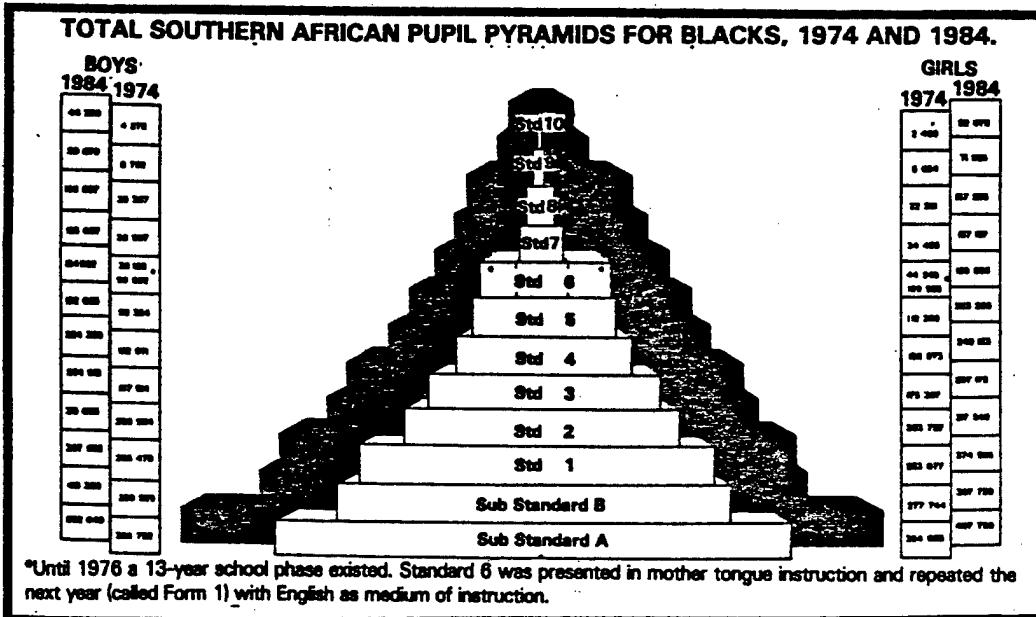
Of the 704 350 pupils who left school in 1984, more than 161 000 did not obtain a Sub A education.

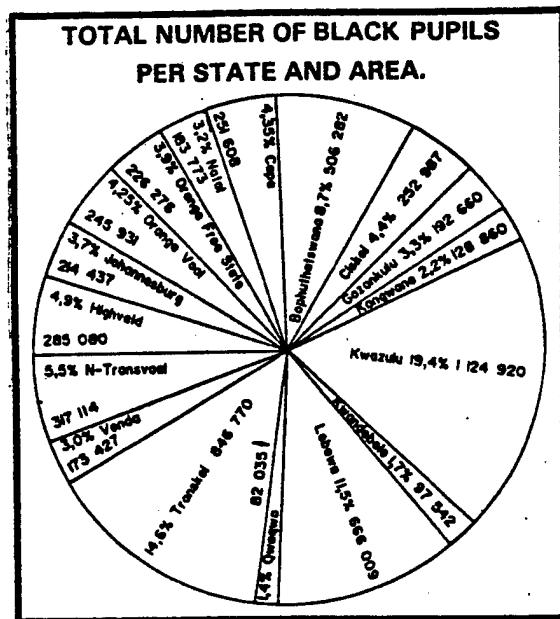
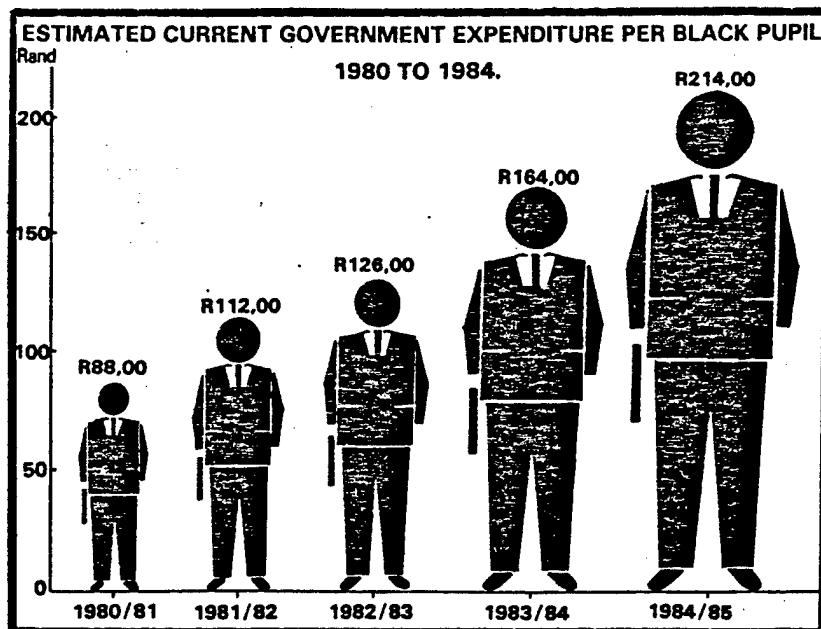
More than 329 000 did not obtain any form of high school education.

COMPULSORY

But this "illiterate" outflow was expected to decrease as the introduction of compulsory attendance meant a pupil had to attend classes for at least four years after enrolling, the report said.

Only 1.7 percent — or





96 365 pupils — were in Standard 10 and 9 356 of these were successful matriculation candidates in 1984.

In 1977, 2 863 out of 11 095 black matriculation candidates were successful.

The report said the increased number of matriculation candidates between 1977 and 1984 was because "pupils realised now that senior secondary qualifications enabled them to be considered for better job opportunities".

Another factor was the upgrading, from Standard 8 to Standard 10, of the minimum qualification for admission

The report appealed to employers to note the increase in numbers and quality of black school leavers when formulating labour policy.

An increased flow of black students to higher education institutions would change the structure of the labour force.

The number of pupils obtaining school-leaving certificates rose from 4 834 to 31 191 between 1977 and 1984.

PREDICTIONS

Statistical predictions are based on a "cohort model" which accounts for actual pupil enrolment and the number of "repeaters", but it does not mention the percentage of the school-going population which the figures represent.

According to the report, per capita expenditure by the 11 departments increased to keep pace with the number of pupils — from R425 million in 1980/81 to R1 240 million in 1984/85 — an increase for each pupil from R88 to R214 a year.

- Graphics courtesy of the Research Institute for Education Planning, University of the Orange Free State.

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SOUTH AFRICA

DISCRIMINATION OF BLACK LAWYERS HAMPERS LEGAL PROFESSION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Jul 85 p 17

[Article by Phil Mtimkulu]

[Text]

In 1959 Mr Godfrey Pitje, one of the oldest attorneys in practice today, was charged with contempt of court for refusing to sit at a separate table from his white colleagues.

Mr Pitje, who was then working for the Mandela and Tambo law firm, was sentenced to a fine of R10 or 10 days. He refused to pay the fine and he was sent to the cells.

The matter was taken on appeal to the Transvaal Provincial Division and later the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein, but Mr Pitje lost.

Since the time of this kind of discrimination, according to Mr Stan Treisman, the vice-president of the Transvaal Law Society, things have changed.

This is what Mr Treisman told a meeting of the Black Lawyers' Association over the weekend in Welkom.

NO CHANGE

But the young lawyers in the profession stared in amazement at Mr Treisman.

As far as they were con-

cerned things have not changed from the day when white lawyers objected to blacks referring to them as "my geleerde vriend" (my learned friend).

And to prove this they had a list of grievances which they said the law society was not attending to.

Top of the list was the Group Areas Act. Under this Act black lawyers are not supposed to occupy premises in town — they can only have offices in the townships.

For them to have offices in a city they have to apply for a permit. They claim that this is difficult to obtain.

Mr Pitje said when they applied for premises, landlords always asked for a permit.

HOUNDED

A young black lawyer described how he had been hounded from various premises in Potgietersrus because of the Group Areas Act.

He said they were not impressed with the efforts of the law society and the changes Mr

Treisman was talking about.

"I will become personal. The law society has done nothing for me," he said.

Mr Treisman said the law society could not change the Group Areas Act, but it could apply for exemptions from various Government departments and in this regard the society had had a measure of success.

While recognising that some measures of Government legislation hamstrung them in their duties, the lawyers felt bitter about subtle discrimination which they said was practised by court officials.

Mr Pitje said it was difficult for a black attorney to get a postponement over the telephone. He had to go to court and sometimes wait until late in the afternoon for a remand date. This cost time and money and black clients were often unwilling to pay if there was no hearing.

He also said cases featuring black attorneys were always placed at the bottom of the roll.

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SOUTH AFRICA

SCHLEMMER ARTICLE ON BLACK FRUSTRATION

MB140931 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Jul 85 p 11

/Article by Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, extracted from the winter issue of INDICATOR SA, published by the Center for Applied Social Sciences of the University of Natal: "Anatomy of Frustration and the Way to Treat It" /

/Excerpt/ Since last August there have been thousands of reported cases of unrest or confrontations between rioters and police.

Mobs of youths and young adults numbering up to 3,000 have been involved. Serious damage has included the destruction by fire or otherwise of more than 160 public buildings, 300 private homes of black city councillors or police, and 1,600 buses and vehicles.

In the 9 months to the end of April, 381 people died and 1,497 people were wounded.

Most of the death and injuries occurred as a result of police action, but 82 deaths and 559 injuries were a consequence of civilian violence on others.

Most tragic have been incidents of demonstrators killing and publicly burning fellow community members loosely accused of siding with the authorities.

In the period R31-million of damage was done to buildings and R12-million to vehicles. The hidden costs to the country are even higher.

Unlike the unrest of 1976/77, adult householder protests over rents and busfare increases have been a substantial feature of the current unrest in its early stages.

Also unlike the 1976/77 disturbances, the unrest has acquired a highly political flavor; the initial increase was a response to the elections for the new tricameral parliament.

Furthermore, a more audible articulation of revolutionary aims is characteristic of the current unrest than was the case in 1976/77.

The highly political character of the current unrest is seen also in the scapegoating of the local-level institutionalized leadership and authority figures.

Research conducted by INDICATOR SA suggests strongly that coercive mobilization or intimidation are not very prominent features in the unrest.

The participants appear to be willingly mobilized to act in a way so as to produce a situation of urban turmoil. Unlike the disturbances of 1976/77, the majority of the participants are adults rather than children.

These patterns all lend credence to the view that there is a fairly concerted and well-supported campaign in the townships to create a situation of turmoil and ungovernability.

In the areas in which the unrest is most sustained, notably the Eastern Cape and Witwatersrand, the established formal community leadership has all but collapsed under the impact of the campaign.

Any political pattern of political unrest must be analyzed at two levels. One is that of the manifest goals and objectives among leading participants.

Another is that of the conditions, frustrations and motivations existing among the rank-and-file members of communities which create the propensity for unrest or the inclination to participate in the pattern of behavior prescribed by the leading figures.

It would be futile to diagnose the current unrest only as a well-coordinated attempt to create ungovernability and chaos in the townships.

All single-stranded theories of urban unrest are inevitably wrong or over simple.

Some people argue that the unrest is entirely due to agitation and intervention by expatriate movements--most importantly the ANC. This explanation would be akin to blaming the troubles in Ulster solely on the IRA or the soccer violence in Britain solely on liquor.

Others argue that the unrest is due entirely to a lack of political rights, to a resistance to white rule or to a question for political liberation.

CSO: 3400/663

SOUTH AFRICA

POLITICAL CONFLICTS BEING MIRRORED IN CHURCH

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 22 Jun 85 p 15

[Article by Kin Bentley]

[Text]

THE Church, for long a thorn in the side of the South African Government, is beginning to show signs of cracking as internal pressures increase.

A number of differences in strategy and intensity of opposition to the racial policies of the Government have emerged over the years and churches, including the once monolithic Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk, seem in danger of splitting.

Recent events which point to friction within church circles are:

● In the South African Council of Churches (SACC), Dr Allan Boesak, senior vice-president, and the Rev Lionel Louw, Western Province branch chairman, were overruled in their claim that the SACC executive adopted a resolution calling for prayers for the "removal from power of those who persist in defying His (God's) laws" and "the present rulers in our country who persistently refuse to heed the cry for justice".

The presidium of the SACC came out in favour of the view represented by the president of the Methodist Church, the Rev Peter Storey, and the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Philip Russell, in dissociating themselves from the controversial prayer call and instead praying on June 16 for an "end to oppression and violence in South African society".

● The question of Anglican chaplains wearing the uniform of the SA Defence Force while in the operational area will be debated at the church's synod in Maritzburg next month. A "pro-resolution", in an attempt to soften its effect, adds the rider that Anglican ministers be allowed to minister to the "other side".

By contrast, a motion proposed by the Rev Syd Luckett, of Cape Town, declares that the presence of the SADF in

SWA/Namibia and the wider operational area is "manifestly unjust".

One motion, which has sparked off disbelief in some church circles, is by the Rev M S Mdwandwe, Suffragan Bishop of Johannesburg. He calls for the suspension of Holy Communion "for a period of time" as "an act of penitence to bring us all to a state of true repentance and unity". In motivating the resolution, he says it is a matter of urgency that attention be given to the serious conflict within the Church "which reflects the conflict in Southern Africa".

● Tensions have emerged in the "white" NG Kerk with the repeal the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act.

A major split appears to be looming in the Church over whether or not to marry mixed couples in NG churches. The division seems to mirror the political separation between the National Party and the Conservative Party.

No final decision seems to be forthcoming from the church, with Dr Dirk Fourie, an expert on NG Kerk canonical law, saying in the latest edition of *Die Kerkbode*, mouthpiece of the church, that any decisions for or against mixed marriages should be made by the "church councils" of the church.

"Repercussions could affect the congregation and the minister to the extent that congregational unity and the work of the church could be affected," he said.

"It is a situation which demands not only the decision of the minister in terms of his conscience, but the over-riding decision of a church meeting."

Ds Kobus Potgieter, the church's moderator, in an interview in *Beeld* last week, said the church was so deeply divided politically that it could not make any pronouncement on the current unrest, for fear of being "torn apart down the middle".

The church was being deliberately silent, he said.

"Daughter" churches, like the NG Sendingkerk, of which

Dr Boesak is a student chaplain in Belville, are meanwhile poles apart from the "mother" church on political issues.

• The Catholic Church's role in Uitenhage's townships during the recent unrest, particularly the shootings of March 21, has highlighted the extent of social involvement by churches opposed to the ideology of the State.

Catholic priests and sisters worked in close alliance with the Black Sash and the Progressive Federal Party. The Catholic Centre in Uitenhage became something of a haven for families searching for relatives feared dead. Many injured people preferred to go to the centre for independent medical attention than to the Uitenhage Hospital where they allegedly stood the chance of being arrested.

The priests involved in assisting at Langa brought out a report listing allegations of police brutality and concluded that the only lasting solution to the unrest was the abolition of apartheid.

The symbolic importance internationally of South African churchmen can be gauged by the election of Dr Boesak as president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches in August, 1982 (at the same conference apartheid was declared a heresy and the right-wing Afrikaner church, the Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk, pulled out of the alliance) and by last year's Nobel Peace Prize award to Bishop Desmond Tutu, then general secretary of the SACC.

Both men are patrons of the United Democratic Front — an umbrella body which unites several organisations (civic, business, sports and student) in a broad anti-apartheid front and which is in favour of disinvestment.

Bishop Tutu was appointed the first black Bishop of Johannesburg, his position of SACC general secretary going to Dr Beyers Naudé, a former "renegade" from the NG Kerk, who was director of the Christian Institute before both he and the institute were banned in 1977. Last year he had his banning order lifted.

In November last year another black bishop, Bishop

Stephen Naidoo, was named the new Archbishop of Cape Town.

Both the Synod of Bishops of the Church of the Province of South Africa (Anglican) and the Catholic Bishops Conference have over the past few years issued critical reports on South Africa's military and police role in SWA/Namibia, following investigations of alleged atrocities by Koevoet, the SWA police unit.

Charges under Section 27 of the Police Act against Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley were withdrawn in February. He was taken to court for making public serious claims about atrocities by Koevoet on civilians in Namibia.

Bishop Tutu has frequently spoken overseas about the horrors of apartheid, advocated disinvestment and cited a need to cut ties with South Africa as a means of bringing about change. His passport has been withdrawn several times.

Meanwhile, in an unprecedeted move for a white South African leader, President P W Botha addressed about two million members of the African separatist Zionist Christian Church during their 75th anniversary celebrations over Easter this year.

Discussing the overall situation of the church in South Africa this week, the Anglican Bishop of Port Elizabeth, Bishop Bruce Evans, said there was a need in the country for the social and spiritual directions within the church to be united.

Following his recent trip to the United States, where he saw evidence of a "strong social direction" in many of the Anglican churches due to the increasing unemployment there, he said this social emphasis was, however, balanced by a spiritual direction.

He said while it was not entirely true to say "black" sections of the church in South Africa emphasised the social side and "whites" the spiritual, (blacks were also very spiritual, he said) there was a tendency towards this sort of division. The two had to be brought closer together, he said.

CSO: 3400/651

SOUTH AFRICA

CHURCH WAKING UP TO OPPOSED ACCORDING TO MEETING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Cape Town.--"The church in South Africa was being "awakened from its sleep by the voices of the poor and oppressed," the Reverend Sid Luckett told a United Democratic Front meeting commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Freedom Charter.

About 700 people attended the meeting at Athlone Civic Centre on Sunday.

The Freedom Charter, blueprint of many non-racial organisations including the African National Congress and the United Democratic Front, was adopted by the "congress of the people" in 1955.

Mr Luckett recalled that the Reverend Trevor Huddleston had rebuked the church for being slow to join "the struggle for freedom" before the formation of the charter.

"But at last there are signs that the church is stirring from its sleep, awakened by the voices of the poor and the oppressed," he said.

Downfall

Referring to President P W Botha's claim that a group arrested during a protest march to Parliament had sought the downfall of South Africa, Mr Luckett said: "We don't want the downfall of the country--but we will pray for the downfall of the present regime."

CSO: 3400/669

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKAANS YOUTH RELIGIOUS CONVICTIONS STEADFAST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Jul 85 p 11

[Text]

TEENAGE Afrikaners are by and large steadfast in their religious convictions and very few have been wooed away by television from their attachment to the church.

This is one of the findings of an in-depth survey by a Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) investigator, Mrs Jeanne Senekal, on the effect of television on the religious activities of Afrikaans-speaking secondary school pupils.

Mrs Senekal said in her report, released in Pretoria yesterday, that religion "on the whole" still played an important role in the lives of Afrikaans-speaking secondary school pupils.

And this, she said, was despite the possible effects of modern technology and television.

In her survey, she

found that more than 60 percent of all Afrikaans-speaking secondary school pupils attended church once a week or more; 80,2 percent read the Bible regularly; 88,9 percent usually said grace at table; 90,1 percent to a greater or lesser extent said their own prayers; and 61,4 percent were involved in church youth society activities.

She said that from 1974 — two years before the introduction of television — annual surveys were conducted with the help of the four provincial education departments.

In the eight-year period of the research project, 24 131 Afrikaans-speaking secondary school pupils of different religious denominations were involved.

Religious involvement was regarded as a barom-

eter of deep rooted religious values, she said.

Television had been a popular pastime among school-going children virtually from the start.

In 1977, only a year after the introduction of television, the viewing time of Standard Six pupils was 20,9 hours a week.

In the investigation it was found that — with the exception of the boys in the heavy viewing group, where there were indications of a slight negative effect in Bible reading, study and prayer — television had very little effect on the groups as a whole.

"Television evidently does not affect activities such as the attendance of church services, participation in church youth society affairs, family prayers, or the saying of grace at table," she said.

CSO: 3400/665

SOUTH AFRICA

FRG'S PROPOSED GOETHE INSTITUTE STIRS CONTROVERSY

Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 8 Jun 85 p 7

[Article by Stefan Klein, Harare, 7 June: "Goethe Institute Planned in South Africa"--Foreign Office Project Arouses Concern Among Diplomats]

[Text] At a meeting in Harare, capital of Zimbabwe, of cultural affairs and press officers of the German embassies in eastern and southern Africa, the Foreign Office plan to open a Goethe Institute in the Republic of South Africa in the near future was greeted with skepticism, concern and criticism. The participants in the conference, among them the directors of several Goethe Institutes in Africa, learned about the project from Berthold Witte, chief of the foreign Office cultural section.

Witte confirmed that under the present time schedule, the Goethe Institute could be opened in Johannesburg in 1987. According to his statement, it will be ensured that the Institute is open to all sectors of the population and that the program "is oriented primarily toward the needs of the non-white majority of the country." For this reason a branch office of the institute is planned for the town of Soweto, inhabited by Blacks and located near Johannesburg.

Witte stated that the founding of the institute in the Cape republic--which is being attacked worldwide because of its apartheid policy--will go hand in hand with a strengthening of cultural activities in southern Africa. Thus the founding of a Goethe Institute in Harare and reopening of the Goethe Institute in Madagascar are already firmly planned. In planning a Goethe Institute in South Africa, Witte referred to the approval of Bishop Desmond Tutu, Nobel peace price laureate. He also does not expect any resistance in Parliament which must approve the personnel positions for the institute: "Our plan meets with the approval of all parties."

At the conference in Harare, however, considerable concern was aired. The representatives of the Goethe Institutes in particular expressed their concern that the governments of the black African countries where they work would consider the opening of an institute in Johannesburg as an affront. In any case, one would have to expect "repercussions on the work of other Goethe

Institutes in Africa." It is probable, they said, that the situation of the Goethe Institutes in a number of African countries would deteriorate and that one would have to accept a loss of credibility.

One conferee stated: "At a time when the situation in South Africa is becoming increasingly grave, the founding of a Goethe Institute in Johannesburg would be interpreted by many black African countries as support for the apartheid regime." Doubt was cast on Witte's assurance that, under present conditions in South Africa, independent program work was actually ensured. The Foreign Office was also criticized because, in preparing the project, they had only been in contact with some of the relevant groups in South African society and that, for instance, the resistance organization "African National Congress had not been consulted on the project.

9917
CSO: 3420/74

SOUTH AFRICA

POWER HANDED OVER TO INTERNAL PARTIES IN NAMIBIA

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 18 Jun 85 p 8

[Editorial: "The South-West African Government"]

[Text] There was surely also an undercurrent of frustration at the festivities held yesterday in Windhoek. In the midst of the official handing over of power to the internal parties in South-West Africa, the cold reality remains that the eventual peace of the territory has not yet been attained. However difficult it may be, that must simply be the goal, because even if the new arrangement functions at its most efficient, the path to full independence cannot be negotiated without international sanction.

The frustration amid the festivities is twofold. On the one hand the people of the territory don't want to wait any longer to take charge of their own affairs. But at the same time they--or at least the sober thinkers among them--are aware that the future will not offer law and order if the international requirements for independence are not fulfilled.

For the South African government, which must play the role of broker, the South-West African question is and remains a prickly one, which will not become less troublesome after the transfer of power.

South-West Africa is not merely an economic millstone; what happens there continually puts South Africa in the international spotlight.

The sole consolation is that the Reagan administration agrees that the Cuban question cannot just simply be shoved to one side.

But as a result of the Cabinda incident, South Africa's bona fides are now also being doubted by Washington. The hunt for ANC nests in Gaborone has caused further tension. In various other Western nations our diplomatic representatives are under tremendous pressure.

It is against this background that the government must plan its approach. The demand is that it must choose between foreign friendship (or enmity) and internal necessity.

Gaborone (Thursday night) and Windhoek (yesterday) demonstrate that the internal option must have preference.

12906
CSO: 3401/186

SOUTH AFRICA

REPEAL OF POLITICAL INTERFERENCE ACT SETS UP FIGHT FOR VOTES

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 24 Jun 85 p 8

[Column "In My View" by Otto Krause: "Great Task Falls on Shoulders of NP in New Game"]

[Text] With the installation of our tricameral parliament, South Africa has already committed itself to a new game. The political cards are now being reshuffled by the repeal of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act, and a new set of questions is up for discussion.

How the party political struggle is going to unfold from now on is an important subject for contemplation, since it will clearly leave a stamp on the future.

And one can accurately speak of a struggle ahead. Up till now there has been little true competition in our party politics, with the National Party dominating the field for many years. Henceforth it is again a fight.

It will be a struggle for the soul of the white voter and for the soul of the colored voter, with the Blacks increasingly involved. Moreover there will be a significant interaction among the electorates, which will call for an exceptional degree of integrity (as well as sound thinking) on the part of our politicians.

That the National Party has actually emerged from its stronghold among the white voters into the new field of competition is a sign not only of self-confidence but also of deep seriousness with respect to the process of reform.

It would have been much easier for the NP to have kept the prohibition of political interference on the statute book so as to proceed peacefully with the old political arrangement. But no, it continues to champion its vision for South Africa and is ready to allow that idea to be tested on a broader field where everyone can compete.

The new order of battle is already known. With the repeal of the law, the NP announced that it would not recruit members from among colored and Indian voters. The CP [Conservative Party] did likewise. On the other hand the

Progressive Federal Party [PFP] let it be known that it would enthusiastically recruit members of other colors--that includes unenfranchised Blacks--and in addition would launch a 10 million rand trust fund to support the campaign (that party still thinks in terms of financial power).

With that announcement the PFP now goes the whole way marked out by its left wing. At his press conference on the subject, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the PFP, said furthermore that he is not concerned with what population group eventually makes up the majority in the party. That can also mean that the PFP may acquire a black leader.

With that the fat is really in the fire.

This rendition of the PFP's radical conception of South Africa as a unitary state, including a black majority, now stands in direct contrast to the NP's perception of a South Africa consisting of many groups and many populations. And the NP wants to continue to pursue that vision with reference to party membership.

That does not mean, however, that the NP is turning its back on the colored voter. On the contrary. Moreover, its analysis of the situation is probably sharper.

The NP knows that the Colored group in particular is a group that as such sees advancement as its greatest need at this stage. It can best achieve that under its own colored leadership, with the power to have a voice in the parliament as a clearly defined factor.

Furthermore, the NP realizes that the colored leadership will best achieve its goals of advancement by means of an alliance with the majority party in the white House of Assembly. One already sees this in the good cooperation between the Labor Party and the National Government.

In other words, the NP has, in accordance with its view, decided on a policy of alliance between co-equal parties--as now already successfully put to the proof. Moreover, it depends on it.

The PFP, on the other hand, relies on English prestige, its radical propaganda and multiracialism to tie the knot for it with the colored voters.

But that is where it is mistaken, in my opinion. Especially because the PFP seeks in pursuit of its views to address Blacks on an equal footing too, it has henceforth even less chance of becoming the majority party in the white House of Assembly. Indeed, many of its traditional voters will now think twice.

And how will it help the colored voters to unite with a party that has no chance of coming to power in the white House?

In addition, the colored leadership--and the colored voter--will ask themselves: Is the PFP's opening up of membership not simply the same old story of those years when the white UP [United Party] merely used the colored voter for its own ends and actually allowed him no say either in its leadership or in its policies?

What, then, is the choice before the colored electorate--to accept a watered-down presence in a white party that has no possibility of gaining power, or to maintain and assert a voice of its own?

At this stage it is clear that the second choice will best avail the colored groups, because the task of advancement still lies ahead and there is undoubtedly advantage to be derived from a policy of alliance.

Later it may be different, and the colored leadership, as well as the National Party, may reconsider their position. But the test will be whether the gap between Colored and White has narrowed sufficiently.

It may be hoped that it is a truth of politics that people usually vote their own interests, given calm and a chance to weigh matters well. It is only confusion, then, that stirs up emotions and ideologies, and that prevents enlightened consideration.

A great task now rests on the shoulders of the National Government--to endure that discrimination against South Africa's colored voters ends and that they are permitted to advance in all areas of society. In such a climate, they will choose wisely.

12906
CSO: 3401/186

SOUTH AFRICA

GROUPS WANT TO MAKE DREAM OF AFRIKANER REPUBLICS A REALITY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Jun 85 p 12

[Article by Andrew Beattie]

[Text]

Attempts to set up white Afrikaner-only "growth areas" and mooted grand schemes for renewing the status of the old Afrikaner republics have mushroomed since the birth of the tricameral Parliament.

While most South Africans have indicated that they have little time for utopian and unrealistic political "final solutions" based on enforced racial separation, the thread of separatist ideals can be traced back to the Great Trek. There now appears to be renewed consensus among these separatists, possibly as a result of the consolidation of right-wing opposition since the "New Deal".

Many of them point to the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910, and claim that this was the event which was forever to damn white Afrikaners to live as a minority among other groups with different cultures.

The aim of Lord Alfred Milner, one-time administrator of the conquered Boer republics, was that there should be unification in South Africa. It is alleged by several right-wing groups that Union was forever to cripple the Boers. Milner is claimed to have said in 1906: "Although unification will initially put the Boers in power, it will, ironically enough, ultimately be their downfall."

"This prophecy is already taking shape," roared Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche at a recent meeting in Pretoria. At this meeting he warned that if the AWB contested and won a majority in the Transvaal and Free State in the next elections, it would turn both provinces into white republics.

"Lord Milner," he went on to say, "was a member of the Illuminati." This was an obvious hint, or an attempt to adduce evidence, of an "international conspiracy" aimed at disinherit the Afrikaners.

It should be pointed out that Lord Milner

was not the main figure in the drive towards a united South Africa, especially when compared to figures such as General Smuts and Lord Selborne. Lord Milner wrote in 1897 that Anglo-Afrikaner friction was child's play when compared with the antagonism between white and black. And he continued: "That the white man must rule is clear — but HOW?"

References to the roles played by Lord Milner in the course of South African history to the present time are stressed time and time again by the separatists.

In a recent edition of *Die Stem* — a newspaper devoted to the restoration of the Boer Republieks — an article heralded the demise of "that journalistic adder" the *Rand Daily Mail*. It added: "They had to carry out Milner's orders: 'The Afrikaner people must disappear.' In the 82 years of their existence they supported anything anti-Boer."

In the same edition of *Die Stem* Adolf Hitler is lauded for his achievements in "uniting Germans as never before and bringing foreign Germans into the German state".

The editor of *Die Stem* concludes that the West erred in World War 2 by siding with the Soviet Union against the Germans.

"The Western countries like the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa can hang their heads in shame over their foolish actions in this critical struggle."

The "conspiracy theory" is frequently invoked by right-wing extremists and the champions of the "Afrikaner Republics", who now seem to have pooled resources. Whether it be a "Botha coalition" conspiracy to end white rule, or an Anglo-American plot to dictate South Africa's regional policy, the factual basis of the claim is dubious but has relevance because of the "aggrieved" feeling it engenders.

And while the proponents of the "Afrikaner Republics" are vehemently against any racial

intermingling with groups other than white, there are frequent pointers — often disguised but sometimes not — to the unacceptability of English-speakers in these proposed "Promised Lands". Audiences are reminded that the Empire dispossessed Boers of their lands.

A founder member of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Robert van Tonder (now head of the Boerestaat Komitee), wrote: "Like the Jews, our case (for a homeland) must rest on unassailable legal and historical grounds, so that we can appear before the world with clean hands."

Mr van Tonder's book, "Boerestaat", sets out the claims of the Boerevolk.

He believes that the Boer republics of the 19th Century — the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek (Transvaal), and the Free State and Vryheid (northern Natal) republics have a legal right to exist as white Afrikaner-only territories. These republics, he points out, were brought under the British flag during the Anglo-Boer war, and later incorporated in the Union, although no referendum was ever held on the issue.

The Afrikaners who lived in the Cape at the time of Union became assimilated in the English tradition, "and now ruled South Africa hand in hand with the economically-dominant English", according to Mr van Tonder.

During the rise of the National Party the Cape "Colonials" decided to seize power within the Union of South Africa: "In the Cabinets of Vorster and Botha, more than 80 percent of the members were Cape Colonials ..." he wrote.

Furthermore, the concept of "whites" was irrelevant: "But there is a small elite that can claim to be Boere ..."

"As for the rest of Milner's South Africa, we do not want to prescribe what happens there. They must decide for themselves ..."

But he suggests that existing black homelands should remain as they are, Natal (outside the old Vryheid borders) for a Zulu nation, and the Cape Province a coloured homeland.

Mr van Tonder's vision, in part, seems to coincide with that touted by the AWB.

Another grouping, Toekomsgesprek, has also recently expressed a desire for an exclusive Afrikaner state.

Beeld commented that the Conservative Party could possibly be viewed as the parliamentary arm of this organisation, adding that its leaders would deny this to prevent the CP from losing English-speaking voters.

At a head committee meeting of Toekomsgesprek, chairman Mr Kallie van der Merwe said that the envisaged Afrikaner states would have to be totally self-sufficient. He called for this committee to join forces with Sabra (South African Bureau of Racial Affairs), the far-right research organ headed by Professor Carel Boshoff, son-in-law of apartheid architect Dr Hendrik Verwoerd and founder of the cultural body the Afrikaner Volkswag.

Centred on Morgenzon, a town with about 1 000 inhabitants near Secunda, a grouping called the Oranjewerkersvereniging have proposed to start an Afrikaner "growth point" aimed at self-sufficiency.

Funds to buy up land for this purpose are being collected, and the plan is headed by Mr Hendrik Verwoerd, a former missionary and the late Prime Minister's son.

Mr Louis Nel, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, rejected appeals for assistance from the Oranjewerkers at a meeting in Morgenzon.

"Such a thing cannot possibly exist. It would be isolated and economically impossible. It would result in a weakening of the Afrikaner." However, Mr Nel found himself to be in favour of the idea "in principle".

The Boerestaat Komitee claims to have put its case to 30 different nations, including those of the Western bloc. If these Afrikaner republics were to come into being, would they expect to be accorded a better international status than Venda or Bophuthatswana?

CSO: 3400/652

SOUTH AFRICA

REACTION ON GOVERNMENT BAN ON GATHERINGS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text]

Yesterday's countrywide ban on gatherings — effective until the end of the year — was the action of a South African Government which had lost control, two major political groups said.

The United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organisation also said the Government had virtually declared a state of emergency.

Under the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange's ban 64 political groups are prohibited from organising meetings in 30 magisterial districts. A national ban has also been placed on any meeting called to arrange a work stoppage.

"The UDF views this move as a 'subtle' way of declaring a state of emergency without alarming the world," a UDF spokesman said.

An Azapo spokesman said the ban was the typical action of a Government in crisis.

"Despite all the noises coming from Government about change here, nothing in fact, has really happened," the spokesman said.

The Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) agreed the ban was the action of a Government in panic.

The magisterial districts affected are:

Adelaide; Albany; Alberton; Alexandria; Bathurst; Beaufort West; Bedford; Bothaville; Cradock; Fort Beaufort; Graaff Reinet; Hankey; Hanover; Hofmeyer; Humansdorp; Jansenville; Kempton Park; Kirkwood; Kroonstad; Middelburg; Cape; Odenaalsrus; Oudtshoorn; Parys; Pearson; Port Elizabeth; Sasolburg; Somerset East; Uitenhage; Virginia and Welkom.

The organisations are:

Adelaide Youth Congress; Alexandria Youth Congress; Aicedale Civic Association; Aicedale Women's Organisation; Aicedale Youth Congress; Azanian People's Organisation; Azanian Students' Movement; Azanian Students' Organisation; Black Students' Movement; Women's Group Crisis Committee; Bongeluthu Youth Organisation; Bridgeton Youth Congress; Congress of South African Students; Cookhouse Youth Organisation; Cradock Residents' Association; Cradock Women's Organisation; Cradock Youth Association; Detainees' Parents' Support Committee; Fort Beaufort Organisation of Peace; Fort Beaufort Youth Congress; Graaff Reinet Community Organisation; Graaff Reinet Youth Congress; Grahamstown Burial Action Committee; Grahamstown Civic Association; Grahamstown Committee of Democrats; Grahamstown Women's Organisation; Grahamston Youth Congress; Grahamtown Youth Movement; Jansenville Students' Committee; Jansenville Youth Congress; Karoo Youth Congress; Katielong Action Committee; Klipplaat Youth Congress; Maokeng Students' Organisation; Maokeng Youth Congress; Maokeng Youth Movement; Middelburg Residents' Association; Middelburg Youth Congress; Parys African Students' Organisation; Parys Civic Association; Pearson Youth Congress; Port Alfred Black Civic Organisation; Port Alfred Youth Congress; Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation; Port Elizabeth Women's Organisation; Port Elizabeth Youth Congress; Pro-Humanism Organisation; Release Mandela Committee; Save the Starving Community; Somerset East Resident's Association; Somerset East Youth Congress; Tembisa Civic Association; Thabong Civic Association; Thabong Youth Congress; Tumahole Civic Association; Tumahole Students' Organisation; Tumahole Youth Congress; Uitenhage Black Civic Organisation; Uitenhage Health Safety and Cultural Association; Uitenhage Parent's Committee; Uitenhage Students' Committee; Uitenhage Women's Organisation; Uitenhage Youth Congress; United Democratic Front.

CSO: 3400/652

SOUTH AFRICA

DISAPPEARANCE OF ANTI-APARTHEID LEADERS QUESTIONED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Jul 85 p 17

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text]

People don't simply disappear without trace in this day and age — or do they?

Ask Mrs Nyameka Goniwe of Cradock whose husband, Matthew, disappeared some time on Thursday evening while visiting Port Elizabeth. The gutted wreck of his car was found on the Port Elizabeth-Grahamstown road.

The charred bodies of two of his fellow travellers, Mr Sparrow Mkonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli, were discovered at different locations, well away from the wreck. The fourth man in the party, Mr Fort Calata, has also vanished without trace.

Or ask Mrs Pinda Molefe, whose father, Mr Sipho Hashe, set off from his home for Port Elizabeth airport on May 9 with two companions. Casual farewells were exchanged. None of the men has been seen by his family since.

Then again one might put the question to the mother of 16-year-old Sowetan Jabu Maluleke, who was reportedly removed from a home-bound train by men in plainclothes on May 10.

Matthew Goniwe, Sipho Hashe and Jabu Maluleke

have one thing in common — they are all leaders of organisations vehemently opposed to apartheid and have been part of mass protest action.

With the exception of Mr Mhlawuli, their fated companions — Mr Mkhonto, and two others, Mr Champion Galela and Mr QaQawula Godoloxi — are likewise prominent figures.

Not surprisingly, some human rights groups and progressive political organisations have begun to speak of a programme of systematic elimination of opponents of apartheid by agents unknown.

They remind us that the disappearances and murders take place against an ominous backdrop, where:

- Popular leaders' homes are petrol-bombed — even the home of a man such as Anglican Bishop Suffragan Simeon Nkoane who has no sectional identity.
- The smouldering differences between the United Democratic Front and the Azanian Peoples' Organisation are repeatedly stoked by bogus pamphlets, purportedly issued by the two organisations.
- The UDF and Azapo leadership insist their organisations are not at war, yet battles rage between their members and suspicion that their ranks have been infiltrated by pro-apartheid forces grows.
- The existence of a "hit list" for the abduction of 14 leaders in Johannesburg and Soweto is revealed.
- Vigilante groups operate seemingly unchecked — abducting people and meting out rough "justice" leading to the loss of several lives.

Police in the Eastern Cape have opened murder dockets in the cases of Mr Mkonto and Mr Mhlawuli. The other cases are being treated as missing person investigations and in May a court dismissed with costs an application for the Minister of Law and Order to produce Mr Hashe.

But many people in the Eastern Cape still clearly suspect that their leaders have been murdered.

Some weeks ago, when mass burials were conducted under the supervision of police at Zwidel cemetery, Port Elizabeth youths refused to believe that the bodies were those of paupers who had died in hospital. They exhumed about 20 bodies to see if their leaders were among the dead.

Who are these leaders who are regarded at grassroots level as enough of a threat to apartheid for some pro-apartheid "third force" (as Azapo and the UDF call it) to want them out of the way?

Mr Goniwe, Mr Calata, and Mr Mkonto filled top positions in the Cradock Residents' Association (Cradora) which waged rent battles, opposed the local

council and supported the pupils' school boycott.

Mr Goniwe — the general secretary of Cradora — was virtually the embodiment of the community struggle in Cradock.

The school boycott — which lasted solidly for over a year — was sparked when he was removed from his position as acting principal after playing a leading role in the rent strike.

Mr Calata and Mr Mkonto were Cradora executive members. The Calata name is revered in Cradock. Fort Calata's grandfather was Canon Calata, the first general secretary of the African National Congress.

Mr Calata and Mr Goniwe were among four Cradock men held in preventive detention for six months last year. They were released without charge.

Mr Hashe, Mr Galela and Mr Godolozi led the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) — the body which commanded almost 100 percent support in its March work stayaway in protest at cost of living increases.

Mr Hashe (58), Pebco general secretary, had his home petrol-bombed twice prior to his disappearance. He joined the ANC in 1956 — when it was a legal organisation — and was jailed for 10 years for furthering its aims after its banning.

Mr Godolozi (30) is a founder member of Pebco. He was elected to the position of president in 1982 and has held office since then, becoming the longest serving president of the organisation.

Mr Galela (38) is the organising secretary in Pebco and belongs to the General Workers' Union.

Young Jabu Maluleke, the youth who was mysteriously taken off a Soweto-bound train at Dube station, is publicity secretary of the local branch of the Congress of South African Students.

He was carrying pamphlets concerning a pupil-parent meeting at the time of his disappearance, says a friend who witnessed his removal. Railways Police and the SAP have been unable to locate Jabu.

Certainly a significant number of leading opponents of apartheid have disappeared. It is impossible to assess whether a similar proportion of people in lesser positions is affected.

At times of political upheaval the tide of exiles grows. In the present climate of violence some leaders are known to have gone into hiding for their own safety or to avoid State security measures.

It is difficult for observers always to distinguish with certainty such actions from more sinister disappearances.

CSO: 3400/677

SOUTH AFRICA

PARTIES VIE FOR SUPPORT OF CONFLICTING AFRIKANER GROUPS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jul 85 p 11

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

BITTER ideological conflict within Afrikanerdom in the next few months has been forecast by political pundits as reformist and conservative elements vie for support.

The stage is already set for National Party, Conservative Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party clashes in the run-up to the October by-elections, while all three parties will hold vital regional congresses at which their differences will be aired.

At the same time, the two major Rightwing "cultural" bodies, the Afrikaner Volkswag and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging are planning major rallies in Pretoria.

Round one in the renewed Afrikaner conflict appeared to go to the NP when its two Rightwing opponents, the CP and HNP, failed to agree on a by-election pact. Both have named candidates to oppose the NP in the Northern Cape constituency of Vryburg.

But round two seemed to be a victory for the Right when Nationalist reformists failed at the weekend in their attempts to oust Professor Carel

Boschhoff from leadership of the Voortrekkers.

Prof Boschhoff's re-election as Voortrekker leader for four years is seen as an indication that on crunch issues Rightwing groups will consolidate their ranks against National Party reform moves. Control of the major Afrikaner youth organisation is a significant victory for the Right.

In this conflict the Ned Geref Kerk, which represents the majority of Afrikaners, can do little. Officially the church is still bound to support apartheid, a policy it called for and subsequently endorsed and accorded theological sanction in the 1974 document, Ras, Volk en Nasse.

The document and policy will almost certainly be amended at the NGK general synod due to be held in Cape Town next year. But until synod has moved in a new direction, there is a reformist/conservative stalemate within the church.

In the midst of the new conflict, the Human Sciences Research Council has delivered its report on inter-group relations,

condemning apartheid as a major cause of the country's ills.

It has introduced a new bone of contention between reformists and the Rightwing.

Seen by "liberal" Nationalists as a promising indication of the road ahead, the far Right has condemned the report as a blueprint for "White capitulation".

These political, cultural and religious issues within Afrikanerdom will be reflected in the election campaign prior to the October 30 by-elections and at congresses to be held during the same period.

There is sharp division between conservative elements on the proposed establishment of new "Boer states" in South Africa on an all-White basis. Such a proposal is due to be discussed at a Rightwing rally in Welkom on August 3.

The AWB says in its official organ, Die Stem, it plans a "volkskongres" in Pretoria in October to prepare plans for the "restoration of our Boer national states as we had before May 31, 1902".

This appears to clash

with plans by the Volkswag, under Prof Carel Boschhoff, to hold a major conference in Pretoria in October.

At the political level, party congresses will start this month and continue until October.

The NP regional congresses will be held in Durban on August 15 and 16, Bloemfontein on September 10 and 11, Pretoria from September 19 to 21 and Port Elizabeth from September 30 to October 2.

The CP will meet in Bloemfontein on August 14 and 15, Oudtshoorn on August 19 to 21 and Richards Bay in Natal on October 25 and 26.

The HNP is due to meet this weekend in Bloemfontein and next weekend in Port Elizabeth, with congresses in Parow on August 3 and Pretoria on September 6 and 7.

Standing outside of the Afrikaner dispute will be the Progressive Federal Party, due to hold a fully multiracial federal congress in Durban on August 30 and 31 and the New Republic Party which meets in Westville on October 19.

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKANER IDENTITY, CULTURE DISCUSSED AT FAK MEETING

Afrikaner Confused by Political Split

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jul 85 p 12

[Text]

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Afrikaner culture's inherent strength had always lain round politics and the church, Mr N J J R Koornhof said in a panel discussion at the FAK annual meeting in Bloemfontein yesterday.

Unfortunately the political ideal had now been replaced by one of political domination of a group of Afrikaners over another group of Afrikaners. Culture was inspanned to the maximum party-political benefit, and the young Afrikaner now experienced his culture in a measure of

political stress, said Mr Koornhof.

Suddenly two language festivals were organised when the Afrikaans language was 60 years old, two Covenant festivals were organised, there were two cultural organisations with the same ideals but with different political aims, and there were different synodal decisions about church discipline.

This made the young Afrikaner totally confused and contributed to a vagueness of the concept of culture with him. The once-binding factor — politics — now broke

down the uniqueness of the culture. It prevented the dynamic development process and could lead to stagnation and the death of the culture of the young Afrikaner.

At present it was difficult to answer the question as to what the young Afrikaner regarded as culture, other than to admit that politics was a considerable facet of it. For that reason the concept "culture" within Afrikaner thinking receded and he busied himself with the other components of culture without referring to them as such.

Mr Koornhof said the

young Afrikaner had a further dilemma as he was expected to define the concept "Afrikaner." Was he Brown or White? Did he speak Afrikaans? Did he belong to an Afrikaans church?

The politicisation of the Afrikaner definition brought confusion and led to the concept of Afrikaner culture being extremely prejudiced. The time had come for the Afrikaans cultural organisation to imprint its stamp to give leadership to the young Afrikaner as to the definition of the concept Afrikaner, said Mr Koornhof.

Women Moving Into New Spheres

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jul 85 p 12

[Text]

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The young Afrikaans woman — between 18 and 30 — was emancipated, but this did not mean that she was a feminist or a woman freedom fighter, Miss Christelle Coetzee said at the an-

nual meeting of the Federasie Van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniginge (FAK) in Bloemfontein yesterday.

By emancipated was meant that she had embarked on areas that traditionally had been re-

served for men, and moved away from those traditionally regarded as being for women.

Ten to 15 years ago the young woman was not seen as a leader, for example on the campus. There had been the ten-

dency for the Afrikaner woman student not to meddle with contentious questions and to concentrate on a study direction commonly regarded as one for women.

Today a large group of women were studying in

various other directions. The intellectual capacity of the Afrikaner woman was high and her interest exceptionally wide. She entered leadership positions, fulfilled demanding positions, spoke her mind at congresses and played a dynamic role.

This changed role did not imply that today's

Afrikaner woman dodged her traditional role. Her traditional role remained her highest priority, but not her only one.

She wished to enrich herself, her environment and her family. She would achieve this by not only listening to how it must be done, but by doing it herself. —

Remedy Isolation of Youth Urged

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jul 85 p 12

[Text]

BLOEMFONTEIN. — A generation had grown up that accepted the Afrikaans language and culture as a matter of course. In general, they did not know a circumstance other than one in which Afrikaans was used, spoken and practised in the schools, on television and on the radio. Professor P H Kapp, chairman of the Youth Council of the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniginge (FAK), said at the FAK meeting in Bloemfontein yesterday.

The shabby treatment of Afrikaans in the business world, the hostile attitude of the use of good Afrikaans were not public current affairs.

Prof Kapp asked whether the young people were not too isolated from the anti-Afrikaans groups and tendencies? Did these things come within their experience via the family, newspaper, school or student community, or did it come as a shock when they came into contact

with them? Was their attitude that these were matters for cultural bodies and the authorities, for which they had no personal responsibility?

Black nationalism was right and good in the eyes of the world, and was welcomed as liberation. Afrikaner nationalism was condemned as an immoral power affliction and an exclusivism that claimed all for itself and did not offer space and freedom to others.

Prof Kapp said it did not matter how often the arguments were refuted or even if reasons for such criticism were removed, the condemnation would continue because specific groups had institutionalised interests to "practise this punchbag industry."

He said it was true that the defence against international isolation had made Afrikaners stronger and better equipped in many fields than before. But one must still have an open mind for the despondency of the youth caused by the exclusion

from international sports occasions, the selective cultural boycott, the closure of educational opportunities and programmes, the expulsion from international bodies and the unfriendly criticism, particularly from overseas universities.

It was no good for anyone's morale to continually have one's country and nation portrayed in a negative light in the overseas media, and to be subjected to unwarranted abusive names and libellous judgments. For young people such an experience of their Western civilisation was something that could create a defensiveness that could easily lead to a withdrawal into safe ramparts. Thus favourable opportunities for formative exposure, intellectual cross-pollination and cultural enrichment were lost.

Prof Kapp said it was necessary to strive to counter the cultural and intellectual isolation of the youth;

● "To create for the

youth a moral basis for the Afrikaner's place and role in South Africa and to convince them of its reasonableness;

● "To replace pessimism about the future with realistic and workable schemes for a dynamic cultural life and a stable political future;

● "To offer a new appreciation for their cultural and historical roots that would protect them against calculated attempts to burden them with a feeling of guilt;

● "To find political solutions for the country that were feasible and which ensured moral emancipation."

The youth experienced the reality of the assault on South Africa on its borders, where they were waging a war for the country and its people.

It was they who made the greatest sacrifices. Their motivation was therefore important and it must be ensured that they did not have doubts as to why they had to make those sacrifices.

CSO: 3400/664

SOUTH AFRICA

BOSHOFF SPEAKS AT REELECTION AS HEAD OF VOORTREKKERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jul 85 p 15

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The controversial arch-conservative founder of the Afrikaner-Volkswag, Professor Carel Boshoff survived two well-orchestrated attempts to wrest leadership from him of the Voortrekkers at their four-yearly congress which ended in Stellenbosch at the weekend.

The National Party establishment and reformists within the Voortrekkers wanted him removed as leader of the 52 000-strong movement, which plays an important role in influencing the attitudes of young Afrikaners.

At the start of the congress, Prof Boshoff marked the battle line very clearly: "To everyone who has detached himself from the Afrikaner people and its future we say: Hands off our youth. Do not contaminate them with foreign ideologies that are hostile to the volk.

"People must not underestimate our youth and think that they will be easy prey to ill-conceived

systems without a single assurance that they will work or that they are suited to the South African situation."

He emphasised the theme of the congress, "leaders of tomorrow — let us remain firmly on the road on which we have come thus far", a theme which in itself was seen as setting a conservative rather than a reformist tone.

The chief opponent of this direction was the movement's general secretary, Mr Jan Oelofse, a Pretoria attorney. He called for a modern outlook among the youth, of whom new approaches, insights and visions were expected.

In a sometimes stormy debate, the first attack on Prof Boshoff's leadership came by way of a motion calling on him not to stand for re-election.

During the debate his Rightwing views were blamed for a drop of 3 000 in membership since 1983 — the official figures are 54 727 members in 1983 and 51 870 members in 1984.

But another delegate claimed the drop was due to the recession.

There was a ballot on the issue and the motion was defeated. The voting figures were not disclosed.

Having survived this attack, Prof Boshoff seemed assured of re-election as leader in the election of office bearers, which was held on Saturday.

In the first ballot for leader, Prof Boshoff received 247 votes against 157 for Mr Oelofse and 133 for the movement's Free State leader, Mr Jan van der Walt. This meant the other two candidates scored a total of 290 votes.

However, in the final ballot Prof Boshoff drew enough of Mr Van der Walt's supporters to be re-elected by 283 votes to the 260 cast for Mr Oelofse.

Although the majority is marginal, it clearly dissatisfaction reformists within the Voortrekkers in that the leadership remains for the next four years in the

hands of a Rightwinger, an advocate of continued apartheid as opposed to reform, and a supporter of the Conservative Party.

Prof Boshoff, on the other hand, made it clear to the Press that he regarded the leadership of the Voortrekkers as divorced from his activities in other bodies such as the Volkswag and Sabra.

He said the Volkswag did not plan to "hi-jack" the Voortrekkers, "they are two separate organisations each with its own objectives", he said.

Politics should not be dragged into the Voortrekker movement.

"I see my re-election as a mandate to continue with the work I have done for the Voortrekkers in the past four years. The mandate is not related to my links with the Afrikaner-Volkswag," he told a Press conference.

He called for the loyalty of all Voortrekkers and said he undertook to remain within the goals of the Voortrekker movement.

SOUTH AFRICA

OPPOSITION SLAMS BAN ON ACTIVISTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

OPPOSITION political parties have severely criticised the South African Government for its "last-minute" action against nine Irish and one British anti-apartheid activists.

Mr Tian van der Merwe, MP for Greenpoint and Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Home Affairs, commented: "It appears the Government has something to hide. This sort of action is incomprehensible to other democratic countries."

He referred to "an immature, defensive and almost paranoid attitude" by the Department of Home Affairs in acting at the last moment to refuse entry to the activists.

Mr Mamoo Rajab, national secretary of Solidarity, described the action as "stupid." South Africa had nothing to hide, yet

had created an international incident by acting against the would-be visitors as they were about to embark for South Africa.

The New Republic Party, however, condemned the actions of the Irish in wanting to visit South Africa. This country could not afford to allow activists to exploit the situation here, said the party's Home Affairs spokesman, Mr Brian Page.

Clarity was still being sought at Government level yesterday as to whether the Irish Government had formally asked the South African embassy in London for an explanation of the action.

The Irish Government expressed its anger at the fact that arrangements for

the visit by the group were made last month, but South Africa had only acted to stop the visit when the group reached the airport.

Irish Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr James O'Keef, told the Irish parliament this week that the Government was most concerned at the "arbitrary exclusion" of the group from the customary visa arrangements that apply between the two countries.

Mr Stoffel Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, said the group was refused entry into South Africa because they were part of "an underhand ploy to embarrass the South African Government."

CSO: 3400/664

SOUTH AFRICA

MODERATES WIN FAK ELECTIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Bloemfontein--The moderates emerged with a clear-cut victory in the election for three vacant seats for elected members of the chief executive of the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniginge (FAK) in Bloemfontein.

The seats became vacant after the retirement of two members, Mr Hendrik Sloet (vice-chairman) and Professor J.C. Lombard, who were available for re-election and the resignation of Professor Carel Boshoff, leader of the Afrikaner Volkswag, in 1984.

There were seven nominees, but one of them, Mrs G. Malan, withdrew before the election.

The successful candidates were Mr Sloet, Professor Jan Senekal, of Bloemfontein, who had been a co-opted member of the chief executive and Dr Henno Cronje, of Pretoria. The three had been elected by an absolute majority.

Defeated were Professor Lombard, Professor Marius Swart of Port Elizabeth, who was co-opted as a member after he had been defeated in last year's election and Mr D.J. (Gannie) Viljoen--a former director of the Bureau of Development at the University of the Orange Free State. All three are regarded as Rightwingers.

It was clear from the beginning of yesterday's proceedings, as the annual report was under consideration, that the views of the Rightwingers were not acceptable to the majority of the delegates.

When Dr D. Louw, of Pretoria, said that the executive's decision not to grant affiliation to the Afrikaner Volkswag had caused distress to many members and had placed, for example, the Afrikaanse Kultuurraad of Pretoria in something of dilemma, Professor Gawie Cillie, the chairman, appealed to delegates not to make speeches.

A special general meeting approved the new constitution of the FAK which would comply with the requirements of the new Companies Act.

Although the FAK had been constituted as a company since the 1930s, there had been concern in recent years that its elections had not been properly conducted, in that several of its constituent cultural councils were not legal personages as required by the Companies Act.

The requirements are now clearly stipulated and those councils which are not yet legal personages would be advised of the changes required to their own constitutions to legitimise their membership.--Sapa.

CSO: 3400/681

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP CONSIDERS CHANGES TO ACCOMMODATE ALL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Jul 85 p 16

[Text]

THE Progressive Federal Party is considering a change in its structure to accommodate all races, following the repeal of the Political Interference Act.

The party's structure is now geared to White Parliamentary constituencies and may have to be changed to meet the party's new requirements, national chairman Mr Colin Eglin told The Citizen in an interview.

Asked about proposals by Solidarity, official opposition in the Indian House of Delegates, that it should form an alliance with the PFP, Mr Eglin said no talks had been held between the two political parties on the issue.

"The PFP is concerned with broadening its own membership, and to speculate on alliances or mergers at this stage would be totally premature," Mr Eglin said.

As a prelude to the national membership drive, every region of the PFP was analysing a number of issues in its region. These regional task forces would report to a central working group responsible for the campaign.

Mr Eglin said that before the campaign was launched new literature, pamphlets and posters would have to be drawn up and printed.

A change in party structure was also being considered by a national committee under Dr Alex Boraine, chairman of the party's national executive, with Mr Neil Ross as its chief executive officer.

He explained that PFP structure was at present based on the delimitation of White Parliamentary constituencies, which overlapped the constituencies of the other two Houses of Parliament.

"We have to consider how to accommodate multiracial membership in branches, constituency organisations and other party formations. To give one example, delegates to our congresses are now chosen at constituency level, but will in future need to accommodate people living in the same area but falling into three different Parliamentary constituencies."

Because the party's federal congress in Durban on August 30 and 31 would be held too early for a new structure to be finalised, he expected the PFP federal executive to be given some flexibility in which to act in the immediate future as regards party structure.

At this stage no date could be given for the formal launching of the multiracial membership drive.

CSO: 3400/665

SOUTH AFRICA

BROEDERBOND SAYS AV IS FRONT FOR SECRET MOVEMENT

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 29 May 85 p 13

[Article: "Broederbond Declares War on AV"]

[Text] The Afrikaner-Broederbond [AB] has declared war on the Afrikaner-Volkswag [AV] and forbidden its members to also be members of the Volkswag. AB members who are also members of the AV will thus shortly have to choose between membership in the two organizations.

As far as is known, it is only the second time in history that the Broederbond has decided on such drastic measures against another organization. The first time was in the early seventies when the Executive Committee of the AB confronted its members with a choice between the Broederbond and the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party].

From a declaration by the Afrikaner-Volkswag it appears that the AB has taken this step on the pretext that the Volkswag acts as a front for a secret organization. The Volkswag rejects this suggestion.

The organization in question is apparently Toekomsgesprek, a secret movement that has recently been founded among rightwingers, according to newspaper reports.

The complete declaration by Professor Carel Boshoff, leader of the Volkswag, reads: "It has come to my attention that the liberal leadership of the Afrikaner-Broederbond will no longer accommodate members of the Afrikaner-Volkswag in the Broederbond. Members of the Volkswag who belong to the Afrikaner-Broederbond will therefore be asked to make a choice or be expelled from the Broederbond."

"The reason given is that it has now allegedly been 'confidentially ascertained' that the Volkswag is a front organization for a secret rightwing movement."

"This allegation is rejected as laughable and unfounded," says Professor Boshoff. "From the time of its founding the Volkswag has declared that it is an open family organization that invites all Afrikaners who

subscribe to its fundamental principles and objectives to become members. If a secret rightwing organization has in fact been formed, it presumably consists of old members of the Broederbond who could simply no longer hold out in an organization that has so consciously departed from its original purpose and struggle."

"It is another example of the tragic inability of the Broederbond to keep Afrikaners united."

"It must, however, be clearly stated that the Volkswag is not connected with any secret or political party. The members that it binds together are Afrikaners who belong together because of inner conviction. Its head leadership and various committees are quite capable of coping with their task and have no need or plans to become a front organization for anyone whatsoever," says Professor Boshoff.

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CSO: 3401/229

SOUTH AFRICA

RESIGNATION OF GENERALS SAID TO SIGNAL END TO ACTIVE DEFENSE

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 12 Jun 85 pp 1, 13

[Article: "Generals out of Army Because of Jonas Savimbi? First Van Deventer, Now Viljoen"]

[Text] The sudden resignation of the head of the Army, General Constand Viljoen, is clearly closely connected with the withdrawal of South African help to the Angolan rebel movement UNITA.

This is the interpretation that those in the know are giving General Viljoen's unexpected resignation as Army chief, notwithstanding that he is only 52 and has not yet reached retirement age.

General Viljoen's retirement follows closely on the strange appointment of Maj Gen A.J. van Deventer, the secretary of the State Security Board, as ambassador to the Ciskei.

General van Deventer was the architect of the Army's successful strategy of crippling the enemy by lightning strikes in neighboring states and lending support to anti-communist movements such as Dr Savimbi's. This strategy is known as "active defense" in military circles, and experts see the ousting of the two generals as an indication that the Republic has abandoned this strategy. General van Deventer's stepping down followed on Mr P.W. Botha's last discussion with the American special envoy Dr Chester A. Crocker, who is bitterly opposed to the South African strategy of active defense.

General Viljoen's resignation, shortly on the heels of the Cabinda incident, has caused increasing concern among security experts. General Viljoen was a brilliant leader with such an exemplary dedication to his task that they find it difficult to believe that he resigned voluntarily. His retirement is above all linked with Dr Crocker's longstanding attempts to detach South Africa from UNITA, a task which acquired new urgency after the failure of the Cabinda operation.

The revelation by the French publication LETTRE D'AFRIQUE that the South African troops at Cabinda were betrayed by the American secret service, the CIA, subsequently exploded like a bomb in military circles.

LETTRE D'AFRIQUE is generally viewed as an authoritative voice of the French secret service. The publication writes: "We are in a position to state categorically that it was the CIA that informed the government of Angola as to the abovementioned operation in Cabinda after it had obtained precise information from CIA agents in South Africa itself."

There were two reasons for the CIA's intervention, says the publication. In the first place it protected the American oil interests' installations in Cabinda. In the second place it showed the government of Angola that the United States is not an unconditional ally of the white South African government.

Political circles in South Africa attribute yet a third motive to the CIA, namely, to discredit the South African Army in the eyes of both South African and American politicians, and thereby to make it easier for Mr P.W. Botha to get rid of his military leaders who can be associated with the strategy of active defense.

The most disturbing factor in the situation is the comment in LETTRE D'AFRIQUE that South Africa's white leaders were "stupid" to entrust the CIA with information such as that about the Cabinda operation.

This criticism, given prominence in the French secret service publication, whose editor is known to be exceptionally sympathetically disposed toward South Africa, is in the circumstances seen by experts as a clear warning to the South African government that the CIA has a highly placed spy in its midst. There is also conjecture over the reasons why the French secret service would have chosen to convey such a warning by means of its mouthpiece instead of by discreet official contacts.

In the meanwhile, Dr Jonas Savimbi, the leader of UNITA, has taken steps to recruit new Western supporters to replace South African support. Dr Savimbi has succeeded in obtaining the collaboration of a right-leaning American organization known as the "Citizens for America," under the leadership of Mr Lewis Lehrman, an extremely rich politician from New York who is a friend of President Ronald Reagan's.

With his help Dr Savimbi organized a world congress of rightist resistance movements from Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Mozambique, Laos, and Cambodia, which with Mr Lehrman's help are now seeking political influence with the American and other governments. That congress closed last week with the expectation that a campaign of active "lobbying" will be launched in the United States. In the course of the campaign Dr Crocker's position may also be greatly weakened.

SOUTH AFRICA

CIVIL AVIATION NEARS BREAKTHROUGH

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Jun 85 p 32

[Article by Ciaran Ryan]

[Text]

CIVIL aviation in South Africa is on the brink of a major breakthrough.

Private airlines may soon be flying alongside national carriers such as SAA and Air Zimbabwe between South Africa and neighbouring countries.

This follows an announcement by the Minister of Transport, Hendrik Schoeman, that it is now possible for private airlines to become designated carriers on Southern African routes not

serviced by SAA.

There are a number of potentially lucrative routes open to private airlines that are not serviced by SAA — Johannesburg to the Victoria Falls and Kariba in Zimbabwe, to Beira, Mozambique and to Maun, Botswana, among others.

Negotiate

Private carriers may also negotiate with SAA to take over its licences on routes to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Private carrier Comair's managing director, Pieter van Roven, told Business Times that the feasibility of flying to a number of destinations in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and other neighbouring countries was being explored.

Magnum Airlines's chairman, John Morrison, said that the company had been looking at extending its service to neighbouring countries for some time, and was expanding its fleet of 11 aircraft to 13.

SAA stopped its services to Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho more than a year ago and allowed the national airlines of these countries to be sole operators.

But, in terms of the bilateral agreement, SAA is entitled to fly 50% of the traffic and it can resume flights to these countries at any time, says

Jacques Germishuys, Deputy Director-General of Transport.

"Any private airline can now negotiate with SAA to take over its licence if it is not operating on a particular route. This represents a major departure from previous government policy, which precluded private airlines from flying internationally."

But there are still no signs of SAA's relinquishing its virtual monopoly on the domestic market, though some relaxation may not be too far off.

Current legislation in South Africa specifically prohibits competition on domestic air routes. Only one airline may operate on any one route, and this has given SAA a virtual monopoly on civil aviation in South Africa.

Private airlines such as Magnum, Comair and Cape Air have had to settle for low-density routes such as Johannesburg to Maritzburg, Pietersburg and Margate.

According to Dr Jackie Walters, a senior lecturer in transport economics at Rand Afrikaans University, SAA's profit-making, high-density routes subsidise the loss-making routes, resulting in higher prices all round.

"SAA's less profitable routes such as the ones to Kimberley, East London, Port Elizabeth, George and other destinations should be given to private airlines.

which would be able to operate these services at a profit, allowing SAA to cut its losses immediately."

According to Dr Walters a large proportion of SAA's domestic services run at a loss. SAA recently announced two additional flights a week from Johannesburg to Bloemfontein, two to George, five to Port Elizabeth and a number of additional weekly flights to East London.

SAA's director of domestic flights, Nic Vlok, denied that these routes were loss-makers.

"These flights cover their direct costs — fuel and maintenance."

Quality

"The reason we have increased the flights to Bloemfontein, East London, George and Port Elizabeth was because of public demand."

"We decided to decouple these flights to improve the quality of service and improve profitability."

Most previous flights to Bloemfontein, George, East London and Port Elizabeth included stop-offs at other destinations.

Mr Vlok said it was difficult to know whether the new concept would prove successful. It was hoped some road travellers would be encouraged to go by air.

Most new services are late-night flights on which passengers travel for 50% of the normal cost.

SOUTH AFRICA

CAMPUSES SPEARHEAD GROWING RESISTANCE TO MILITARY SERVICE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Jun 85 p 15

[Article by Susan Pleming, Education Reporter]

[Text]

Conscription is becoming a major issue at most English-language universities, according to the president of the National Union of South African Students, Mr Brendan Barry.

A survey on campuses last year found that 64 percent of English-speaking students saw the Defence Force as playing a supportive role to apartheid, Mr Barry said.

"Most English-speaking students are in touch with the political injustices in South Africa and there has been an overwhelming rejection of SADF involvement in the townships," he explained.

The End Conscription Campaign was widely supported by students and there was a definite despondency among them at the prospect of forfeiting two years of their lives to "support apartheid".

"Conscription is one of the major reasons why so many highly-qualified graduates prefer to leave South Africa after completing their studies."

Mr Barry added that student and other organisations could play an important role in resisting conscription and in ending apartheid.

"Most students are concerned that there should be

a peaceful future in South Africa and they view involvement with the SADF in political terms," he stressed.

Mr Barry renounced his rank as lieutenant at a public meeting at Wits University last year and said he would no longer serve in the Defence Force.

Resistance to conscription is not a recent issue. It has gained momentum in South Africa over the past 25 years.

But, while opposition to compulsory military service has strengthened, the Government has increased the size of the Defence Force and expanded its operations.

RELATIVELY SMALL FORCE

An article in the April edition of the magazine *South African Outlook* said the SADF was a relatively small force until 1960 and consisted of about 10 000 volunteers. But Sharpeville, the declaration of a state of emergency and the banning of the ANC and the PAC motivated the Government to increase its size.

Compulsory military service was introduced in 1967 and all white males had to do nine months' army service.

At this time objectors from the "peace churches" could be allotted for non-combatant duties either through administrative discretion or by the exemption board.

Most of these objectors were Jehovah's Witnesses and if they refused to serve without "any just cause", they could be imprisoned for up to three months. They protested vigorously against the treatment of people refusing to do military service.

In 1972 military service was increased from nine to 12 months and the sentence for refusing to serve rose to 15 months.

A provision was also made for Jehovah's Witnesses: anyone sentenced to DB (detention barracks) for 12 months or more could not be sentenced again — they had been granted the status of conscientious objectors.

In 1974, the South African Council of Churches passed a motion at its annual conference challenging the Government's stand on conscientious objection.

This motion was immediately criticised and the churches were divided on the issue. But the implementation of the motion was stopped when the amended Defence Act made it an offence to assist or encourage anyone to refuse to comply with their call-up.

In 1977, national service was doubled to 24 months.

The unrest in the mid-70s was accompanied by increased resistance to conscription. Many eligible soldiers left the country and *South African Outlook* estimates that, from 1975 to 1978, between 3 000 and 4 000 conscripts failed to report for service each year. Of these only one in six was charged.

The first objectors to open the military debate on a public level were from church and student groups.

In the late 1970s, the Catholic, Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational and Baptist churches publicly supported the right of every individual to object to military service on the grounds of conscience.

Then the increase in the period of military camps in 1982 and the creation of "Dad's Army" for all white males until the age of 55, aroused the interest of students at the University of Cape Town.

A UCT meeting on conscription and the focuses which followed showed many students were opposed to compulsory service, says *South African Outlook*.

CONSIDERING OPTION

From then on, large numbers of people from church groups and campuses were considering objection as an option to military service.

In 1983, the law gave religious pacifists the status of conscientious objectors. But those not accepted as religious and universal pacifists faced increased penalties: a jail sentence of up to six years.

South African Outlook said that by early 1983, at least eight objectors had been prepared to make a public stand. The issue needed a campaign with a clear programme and a creative approach.

In mid-1983, 100 delegates from the Conscientious Objector Support Groups and other groups met in Durban. The decision was taken to launch a national campaign against compulsory military service.

Since it was launched 18 months ago, the campaign has had a significant impact on the public — although not all positive. To many white South Africans, the campaign is seen as a threat.

CSO: 3400/677

SOUTH AFRICA

NATION'S DECISION TO BUILD OWN HELICOPTERS REVEALED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 7 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text] SOUTH Africa is considering building its own military helicopters, according to the magazine Africa Defence.

Whether the proposal goes ahead depends on finance and the outcome of the Namibia peace initiatives, says the report.

It suggests the helicopters might be made by Atlas, the company set up to produce South Africa's military aircraft, which has stopped producing Impala fighter/trainer jets, having made enough for current requirements, and which is no longer assembling Mirage fighters, says the article.

South Africa's military helicopter fleet at present consists mainly of French-made Alouettes, Pumas and the larger Frelon, together with a few British-made Wasp naval helicopters.

The article, by Colonel Norman Dodd, a British freelance writer on military affairs, says Armscor has succeeded beyond the expectations of its founders in providing for South Africa's arms needs.

African Defence is an English-language monthly published in Paris and devoted to military matters in Africa.

The article quotes the Armscor chairman, Commandant PG Marais, as saying South African forces may well be outnumbered by potential enemies, who might have more modern ships and aircraft.

South Africa must therefore keep ahead in developing "force-multiplying" weapons and equipment and be able to update its less modern ships and aircraft.

In addition, says Colonel Dodd, "men on the ground must be able to outfight their enemies by day and by night, hence the emphasis on good night-fighting equipment and on sights and other optics.

"The South African army already has the lightest rifle night sight in the world."

The requirements of the air force and navy may be harder to meet, he writes.

Minister-class fast missile boats have been built at the Sandock Austral yard in Durban. Evaluations are being made of the future requirements for larger vessels of the corvette type and the eventual replacement, if required, of the three Daphne-class submarines.

"There is no doubt that South Africa has the capability to build these ships but it would

be extremely expensive and in the present economic situation it is unlikely that such expenditure could be authorised," says Colonel Dodd.

"Emphasis is therefore at present on the updating and upgrading of the weapons systems on the present ships."

In the air force, says Colonel Dodd, the emphasis is also on the upgrading of navigation and electronic warfare equipment and weapons systems. New air-to-air missiles are being developed, as well as various types of retarded and similar bombs.

Armscor reached its peak in 1982, says the article. There has been no overall reduction in strength but "production in some factories has been curtailed and other plants are carrying out more refurbishing than new production."

The article quotes Commandant Marais as saying that some facilities could be mothballed but it was vital that the "know-how" be retained.

Commenting on Armscor's ability to compete in world arms sales markets, Commandant Marais is quoted as saying that because of South Africa's independent production it did not need to attach strings to the sale and export of any of its products.

CSO: 3400/677

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKANER SPLIT HAMPERS CULTURAL GROUPS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Bloemfontein--There were factors that increasingly impeded the work of Afrikaans cultural organisations. No one who had the interests of the Afrikaner nation at heart could ignore the dissension in Afrikaner ranks, according to the 56th annual report of the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniginge (FAK), presented to the organisation's annual meeting in Bloemfontein yesterday.

This unsavoury situation had spread from the party political front to the cultural field. It did not help to deny that the FAK as an organisation had also suffered, but it would be equally as misleading not to reflect the continued cultural achievements of the FAK and its members.

True to the call of the chairman, Professor G.G. Cillie, that they should not be discouraged by the thought that temporarily there would be fewer to pull the FAK-wagon through the drift, the members of the FAK--through hard work and a genuine love for what was their own--had built on the good things that had been brought about by the organisation through the years.

There had been an extensive polemic over the chief executive's decision not to grant affiliation to Afrikaner-Volkswag. Several individual members and certain affiliated and collaborative organisations had considered it necessary to end their membership.

Where the executive considered the decision not to affiliate the Afrikaner-Volkswag to be in the best interest of the FAK, the resignations were noted with regret. However, there had been many new applications from individual members and affiliated and collaborative organisations, while many members who had neglected their connection with the FAK had sought renewed association.--Sapa.

CSO: 3400/681

SOUTH AFRICA

KREDITINFORM REPORTS IMPROVED CREDIT PERFORMANCE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Jun 85 p 8

[Text]

ALTHOUGH liquidations and sequestrations reached record highs in January and February, there are signs that the credit tide has turned.

Kreditinform, which compiles statistics on the current payment performance of various sectors, reports that for the first time in many months, all indicators show an improvement.

The information supplied by creditors in six different industry groupings on more than R200-million, representing 15 000 debtors, shows an improvement in the payment of overdue accounts.

"But signs of improvement must not be interpreted as reason for dropping one's guard," warns Rob Campbell, Kreditinform director.

"Much of the pressure being brought to bear on businesses is a result of cash flow problems because of under-capitalisation," he says.

Poor planning

"Many businesses are finding themselves relying increasingly on costly trade credit to keep functioning."

Managing of debtors is also not up to standard, mainly because there is a lack of sophisticated financial planning.

Richard Stother, of Dun and Bradstreet, says more than 40 percent of most companies' assets are debtors.

"In most cases, they are not being managed with the importance they warrant," he says.

"Normal business rules were thrown to the wind during the euphoria of the 1979/80 boom."

The result is that creditors are being faced with huge outstanding debts and are forced to resort to costly trade credit which must be paid back over shorter periods than before.

David Rennie, a Cape Town liquidator, says: "The main reason for the spate of bankruptcies is that companies are too highly geared and borrowings are too expensive to continue to support because of high interest rates."

If businesses fail to adequately assess the amount of credit that can be absorbed and repaid within a given period of time, costly capital will continue to erode profit margins.

Credit information agencies therefore face the challenge of developing systems to cope with the demand for data necessary to assess debtors before extending credit facilities.

"The systems will also have to deal with a new set of debtors operating in the semiformal sector of our economy, whose credit rating cannot necessarily be assessed on the basis of existing systems," says Mr Campbell.

Better techniques should be developed to deliver the information.

Businesses should get used to dealing with many different types of entrepreneurs, some of whom cannot be assessed on the basis of their balance sheets alone.

The speed with which cred-

it information can be delivered is a crucial factor in the competitive business environment.

Creditors will have to change their approach to debtors. Instead of viewing liquidation as a first option to recovering debts, they should consider extending credit periods with a view to salvaging the operation.

Mr Campbell points to a recent example where creditors faced with the option of liquidating a R26-million goods outlet chose instead to extend its repayment period, saving hundreds of jobs and the company.

Customers can also be assisted by creditors from getting deeper into debt through regular monitoring of debtors' payment patterns.

Neville Rubenstein, another Cape Town-based liquidator, feels there is already a positive trend developing in this direction.

"Greater effort is being made by creditors towards supporting debtors," he says.

Interest

While this makes sound business sense, he warns that creditors must analyse the companies they are going to support and ensure that "they are not throwing good money after bad".

Mr Rubenstein shares the view that high interest rates and poor financial control are major factors.

CSO: 3400/637

SOUTH AFRICA

INCREASED INDUSTRIAL GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT NEEDED

Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 23 Jun 85 p 5

[Article by Mike Peirson]

[Text] DURBAN — South African manufacturers must face the immediate responsibility of breaking down the country's productivity barrier to ensure prosperity and peace.

The alternative could be no growth in the manufacturing industry at all within five years.

This frightening prospect was spelled out this week by manufacturing management expert Warwick Johnson of Pössl and Johnson.

"People try to blame the Government for our pathetic productivity," he said. "But the culprits are the captains of industry who, in the main, choose to ignore the manufacturing task.

"They have delegated its development to middle managers who, even if they had learnt what was required, do not have the authority to implement changes in company strategy."

The Government White Paper on industrial strategy had outlined the rapid growth needed in the secondary sector to create more jobs and spending power. This growth could not be achieved by continuing tariff protection and import replacement — it needed aggressive trading in world markets.

This required a co-ordinated approach by companies to make the manufacturing function a top priority at the highest level, linked to an effective long-term export policy.

"We have a good base of technology, good people and a pretty good nucleus of management. These resources, however, are prevented from meeting objectives by the productivity barrier. But pro-

ductivity improvement has always been approached on a fragmentary basis and the results have usually been disappointing."

Mr Johnson said the root of Japan's success lay in top management's recognition that the heart of a manufacturing organisation was not marketing activity or an accounting of what had happened in the previous period, but the ability to produce consistently high-quality, functional products at minimum cost when the market needed them.

This philosophy was generally recognised as "just-in-time", or a stockless production technique which manufactured instantly the product when the customer needed it.

Mr Johnson claimed that under a "just-in-time" strategy no less than 70 percent of manufacturers' decisions would be different.

"To produce what is needed we must make today what we plan to ship tomorrow from what we bought yesterday."

This was a far cry from Western manufacturing culture, but it cut out many of the accrued costs and productivity levels had been known to increase by as much as 30 percent a year.

"Most South African manufacturing businesses are unmanageable because there are too many events to plan and too many deviations from the plans to enable management to correct them."

If South African manufacturers recognised that they had to put manufacturing visibility up in the top planning area, there would be some dramatically positive results in the next five years.

SOUTH AFRICA

COMPUTER INDUSTRY CRISIS FORESEEN

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Jun 85 p 7

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's R1 300-million computer industry has bucked the recession for the last three years, but time is running out for many small firms.

Fears that the SA computer market is heading for a crisis that will see smaller vendors falling by the wayside have already been expressed in the industry.

The weeding-out process will continue because far too many vendors which the BEA believes should not be operating, are still in the market.

As far as the PC market is concerned, Max Muller, President of the Business Equipment Association says: "The glamour that has attended the micro computer is fading. It is a healthy development. This maturing in the PC market is welcomed."

Major retailers, however, are showing record sales, in some cases up by as much as 50 percent on 1983 figures.

The SA data processing market is said to be growing by a steady compounded annual rate of 25 percent, which is expected to continue this year.

Industry sources say the SA market is set to follow the US trend with a remarkable boom in computerised personnel systems.

Whether smaller vendors are matching the growth rates of market leaders is not at all certain.

Says a leading industry source: "The bigger computer dealers have always bucked the recession and are currently growing at a rate of 40 percent a year."

"The secret behind the success is an aggressive marketing approach, but most of all, it is the efficient use of available computing power."

The economical use of computing power has taken on added importance in South Africa for more than one reason.

Although sales figures look impressive on company statements, the sagging rand has virtually lost SA the benefit of falling dollar prices of computing power.

The US dollar has risen by about 38 percent against major currencies and 40 percent against the rand in the last year alone.

US companies absorbed much of the effective price rise by cutting product prices.

However, even relatively low increases may force users to look at products from the East. Japan's Hitachi — sold in SA by Persetel — ranks fourth in sales, and is already being chosen ahead of IBM by many major users.

CSO: 3400/637

SOUTH AFRICA

FIVE-YEAR INFLATION RISE REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Jul 85 p 24

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's inflation rate increased by 135 percent between 1977 and 1983, mainly because of the rise in salaries and wages without an accompanying increase in productivity, Dr Kerneels Human, chairman of Federale Volksbeleggings says in his annual report.

He says that during this period nominal wages of Whites rose by 126 percent and that of non-Whites by 147 percent. Productivity on the other hand increased by only about 2 percent a year over the same period.

"This self-destructive effect of the indexing process by means of which employees endeavoured to cope with increases in consumer prices by increases in labour remuneration was realised long ago. In the past it had been accepted in

most circles as an inevitable consequence of a structural problem concerning the availability of skilled labour in the South African economy.

"However, there are welcome indications that this vicious indexing circle will be checked in 1985," Dr Human says.

He expects real discretionary personal income to show a drop this year and it will probably stay below the 1984 levels next year.

Dr Human says that in the post-war period an upswing in the economy developed in three phases; and increase in exports, a traditional consumer upswing followed by fixed capital investment.

At present South Africa was in the phase of an upswing in exports, but it was doubtful if a supporting consumer demand would soon follow.

This was because business conditions were not favourable for the negotiation of increases in labour remuneration, as well as the expected drop in real discretionary personal income.

Dr Human says that apart from inflation attention must be given to other structural factors such as the imbalance between skilled and unskilled labour, the better utilisation of assets and the development of a sound industrial strategy.

Referring to the past year's results Dr Human says the year "has undoubtedly been the most difficult in the history of the company.

"The amounts written off and provisions made, as well as the reduction in certain operating activities and the adjustment of cost structures, are part of the process of returning the assets of the company to a sound and realistic level."

CSO: 3400/637

SOUTH AFRICA

NEDBANK CHAIRMAN SLAMS DISINVESTMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Jul 85 p 23

[Text]

A CONSEQUENCE of the disinvestment campaign may well be to unite the countries of Southern Africa against a common threat.

Looking at the possible consequences of disinvestment, Mr Owen Horwood, chairman of the Nedbank Group, told the Swiss/SA Association in Zurich that "South Africa, simply, is the powerhouse economy of the region — and we all know what happens when a powerhouse begins to function less effectively.

"I would not be all surprised if this kind of event (disinvestment) brings the neighbours more closely together and fosters more meaningful economic co-operation against the common threat."

He said the zealots' claim that disinvestment policies will "punish" South Africa was true but he asked if these people had considered who else would feel the sting.

Those supporting disinvestment policies often forgot the far-reaching economic and social consequences which such policies had on those they never intended to hurt — the unskilled labourers and those neighbouring countries which desperately needed economic support.

"The following question naturally springs to mind, but is usually not

considered fully by the advocates of economic sanctions against South Africa: The question is, how would the damage that disinvestment would inflict on South Africa affect the other countries in the sub-continental region?

"South Africa, after all, produces three-quarters of the total output of Southern Africa. Hundreds of thousands of people from neighbouring states are employed in South Africa."

Lesotho, landlocked by South Africa, was absolutely dependent on South Africa. So, to varying degrees, were Botswana, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zaire.

"As a diminution of South Africa's economic capabilities will affect these countries too, one wonders whether the US Congress will vote millions for food, for rehabilitation and transport services and another infrastructure for these countries as a necessary rider to the disinvestment Bills?

"People who deliberately set out, knowingly and intentionally, to disrupt the economy of South Africa — for whatever motivation — are contributing not to a speeding up, but to a slowing down of economic growth and so to the process of non-violent change."

SOUTH AFRICA

PLASTICS INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT NOTED

Pretoria SALVO in English May 85 pp 14-15

[Text] SPIN-OFFS in related or even unrelated industries are frequently mentioned when the terms-talk turns to the armaments industry. A good example of such a direct spin-off for the private sector has been the specification of a plastic mould or gasket around the armoured glass windows of certain military vehicles. Pilkington Shatterprufe Safety Glass (Pty) Limited is the company concerned with the making of such plastic moulds.

Mr Ralph Hahn, presently Divisional Manager: A-vehicles at Armscor, was directly involved in writing this particular specification for such a mould which has resulted in some pioneer work being done.

"I never imagined that such a formidable operation would develop from a military specification", said Mr Hahn.

According to Mr Red McKechnie, General Manager of Shatterprufe's Plastics Division, the initial operation began in 1974 when bullet resisting glass was encapsulated with a polyurethane gasket. This allowed the company to avoid the costly sawing of edges using diamond bits. A mixing and metering machine was consequently purchased in 1979, adding another dimension to this purpose. Another advantage to the manufacturer was that the process virtually eradicated transport losses.

Manufacture of automotive equipment started when a large motor manufacturer was let down by the suppliers of bumper strips for a specific model in 1980. Shatterprufe agreed to help. This marked the beginning of a thriving plastics division

which presently manufactures complete bumpers, bumper ends, side strips, a novel window moulding and a variety of other practical and cosmetic motor and truck components.

Mr McKechnie explains that the term plastic must be seen as a generic term like medicine. The particular kind of plastic involved here is polyurethane which is built of polyol and iso cyanate. The final product is formed inside the mould by means of high pressure injection into the mould. The process is referred to as Reaction Injection Moulding or RIM for short.

There are various reasons for the growth in plastics application in the motor industry. According to Mr McKechnie it does not damage easily on impact, is non-corrosive, there is the economy of mass and ease of assembly. With plastics you also have the flexibility of any design. Car manufacturers like to change and the cost of steel moulds is very high, compared with plastic moulds.

A significant factor when dealing with an automotive assembly plant is the effect of local content based on mass. The South African local content rebate actually inhibits the introduction of plastics in many cases.

Mr McKechnie is of the opinion that colour will play an increasingly important role in plastic development. This is particularly the case in external automotive external parts where styling seems to favour body colours. The technology of painting plastic parts has improved materially and the finished products can be most attractive.

In the case of many plastic materials, different colours can be introduced as a raw material. RIM technology allows the introduction of polyurethane paint as a primer or finishing coat and an in-mould coating.

The world of plastics is a challenging one in a highly competitive market. In this particular case it was introduced to the glass industry quite unexpectedly and a thriving business was created by imaginative contractors from a small practical specification.

CSO: 3400/637

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESS MOOD REMAINS LOW

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Jul 85 p 23

[Text]

THE South African business mood remained low and no significant real economic growth could be expected before the beginning of 1986, the managing director of Boland Bank, Mr Gert Liebenberg, said in his annual report.

"The next upswing is unlikely to develop momentum before the second half of 1986 and it is not expected that the increase in exports will be sufficient to stimulate the economy before the end of 1985."

Mr Liebenberg said that many companies and individuals were struggling for economic survival and an increasing number were ending up in insolvency courts.

"This leads inevitably to more bad debts and the resultant higher cyclical unemployment, on top of the existing structural unemployment problem, further complicates matters."

As South Africa was presently in a process of structural adjustment with real income still decreasing, the private business sector and especially the public sector, would have to learn not to spend beyond their means, he said.

"The increase in inflation is largely attributable to a lack of financial discipline of the consumer and government."

This could be seen from the decrease in the proportion of personal savings to gross domestic savings and by negative savings by government in 1983 and 1984, Mr Liebenberg said.

"The pressure of rising costs, concomitant with the high rate of inflation, causes a constant depreciation of the rand against the currencies of our main international trading partners due to the undermining of the competitiveness

of the South African exporter."

The increase in the Boland Bank Group's assets by 25 percent, from R1-billion to R1.2-billion was "satisfactory", if seen against the background of the unfavourable economic conditions which prevailed in the past year, Mr Pietman Hugo, chairman of the Boland Bank Group said.

He said that the current recession in the South African economy adversely affected the banking industry and presented it with challenging demands.

"A rate of inflation that is still too high, sustained pressure on interest margins, the special levy on deposits held by banks, as well as the expected increased capital requirements, will place great pressure on the continued growth in the earnings of Boland Bank during the 1985/86 financial year."

CSO: 3400/637

SOUTH AFRICA

MC ALPINE'S ANTHRACITE PROJECT DETAILED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Don Robertson]

[Text]

ALFRED McAlpine & Son is to develop a 100-million-ton anthracite deposit in the Ka-Ngwane homeland near Tonga on the Mozambique border.

An agreement will be signed tomorrow between McAlpine and the KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation (KEDC), which will give McAlpine a 60% stake in the KaNgwane anthracite prospect. The KEDC will retain the balance.

Initial prospecting has revealed reserves of about 100-million tons in situ, which will first be mined by open-cast methods and then by underground mining.

There are two other mineralised areas in a narrow band between the Komati river and Swaziland known as Nkomati Anthracite and Southern Anthracite, which together contain an estimated 300-million tons of anthracite. Messina is investigating the Nkomati area.

It is expected that the bulk of production from the Ka-Ngwane area will be exported through Richards Bay once the rail line from Komatiport to Swaziland is completed towards the end of the year. This line will eventually link up with the Richards Bay coal terminal.

McAlpine has a 500 000-ton phase 4 export allocation through Richards Bay, which it could probably utilise for the export of anthracite. At present it participates in other export activity through joint ventures with Trans-Natal Coal Corporation and Kangra.

Nobody at McAlpine was available for comment on the development of the Ka-Ngwane coalfield, but it is understood that the KEDC will receive a 10% royalty in terms of the deal.

CSO: 3400/637

SOUTH AFRICA

QUALITY BREAKTHROUGH FOR ISCOR REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Jun 85 p 7

[Text]

ISCOR has installed a computerised fault-detecting system, the only inspection system of its kind in the world.

The system was installed at Iscor's Vanderbijlpark plant to improve quality control in its tinning preparation plant and will function as an integral part of the whole preparation line.

Data General Eclipse mini and micro computers are used in the system with sophisticated real time peripherals.

Developed by the technical applications division of Perseus Computer Systems, the system is expected to drastically reduce, if not eliminate, customer dissatisfaction.

"It has already enhanced the working environment of tinning and coil preparation line employees," said an Iscor spokesman.

Since the system was commissioned in December last year, it has eliminated the need for painstaking visual inspection.

The decision to install a computerised inspection system was taken after demand increased for products from the coil preparation line.

"The increased number of orders also necessitated a second coil preparation line with a more modernised system," said the spokesman.

Predominantly visual inspection for defects in tinning plates resulted in wastage of materials and slower production.

Visual inspection also led to high reject and complaint rates.

To detect defects before they passed through a coil preparation line, the inspection system was moved one step back, to the tinning line.

"For the first time it is now possible to inspect an entire coil and make decisions to cut defects from a sound basis," said the spokesman.

With the help of the new defect inspection computer, it is possible for the tinning plant operation to run at full capacity.

"In the past we looked for faults visually, while the coil was running. The line was halted the moment a fault was spotted."

Faults

The new system records

all faults in the tin coil as the plate passes through the tinning line. It is able to spot a range of 23 faults, including pin holes, coating, thickness and faulty shape.

Data relating to the output coil are punched into the terminal to ensure correct identification.

This information is then automatically passed to the central Eclipse mini computer, which reverses the data and correctly positions all defects on the coil.

This data is accessed by the coil preparation line inspection centre where the coil is presented in a snake form on the terminal, with the defects and the appropriate coding clearly marked.

Identification

The information is printed out, giving the percentage of defects for each coil, so that the planning inspector can effectively decide which defects must be removed to ensure that correct standards are maintained for various customer requirements.

The computer automatically asks for complete identification of each coil coming off the preparation line.

Each coil is weighed and the information sent back to the central computer for logging. If the coil is of prime quality, it is weighed, identified and allowed to run through the line.

CSO: 3400/637

SOUTH AFRICA

HSRC REPORT WELCOMED ACROSS BROAD SPECTRUM

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Jul 85 p 17

[Article by Andrew Beattie and Colleen Ryan]

[Text]

The Human Sciences Research Council report on intergroup relations has been welcomed by all groups and organisations who would like to see the Government moving away from apartheid — and "astonished" the HNP.

The Black Sash said the report was "broad and refreshing, in that for the first time a Government-sponsored organisation has stated loudly and clearly that apartheid is not only a failure, but is also responsible for the ills and unrest in our troubled country.

"It is encouraging that this fact, which has for so long been self-evident, is at last being recognised," said Mrs Joyce Harris, of the Black Sash.

Urgent and immediate action was now required "in what may well be a last-ditch attempt to defuse the growing violence and provide a climate where negotiation may still be possible".

The Sash pointed out that it differed from the council's findings in that it doubted that "there are positive signs that a democratic social order can be established in the light of the Government's recent reforms".

"These so-called reforms are totally inadequate to meet the needs of the black community, which is after all the vast majority.

"If the publication of the HSRC report is sufficient to galvanise the Government into meaningful action, then it will have served an exceedingly valuable service," said Mrs Harris.

The United Democratic Front's spokesman, Mr Murphy Morobe, said the report raised several issues which had been emphasised by the UDF in the past. The UDF intended to comment further on the report at a later stage once it had been studied in more detail.

The UDF also expressed the belief that because some of the report's findings differed substantially from established Government policies, the com-

mission would have little power to influence Government decision-makers.

Professor H W van der Merwe, the director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies and a member of the head committee which compiled the report, said that at the outset of the investigation he was concerned that too few liberal and non-white academics were involved in the project.

ONE-SIDED

"I was concerned that the predominance of Afrikaans-speakers and conservative whites would have caused a one-sided interpretation.

"Nevertheless, I was happy

to see that the researchers and key personnel involved did not hesitate to label apartheid as one of the greatest sources of conflict in our society.

He added that as a divisive factor among groups, "colour" was becoming less important and economic rifts more important.

At the same time, fundamental differences — between the pro-Government groups using a "modernisation approach with the emphasis on capital, technology and evolutionary development", and the extra-parliamentary groups who saw socialism as the only answer — held potential for conflict.

The right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party has voiced "as-

tonishment" at the report's findings.

HANDPICKED

HNP leader Mr Jaap Marais said the 28 members of the main HSRC committee which researched group relations were "handpicked to ensure a report that would contradict public opinion".

"This report is astonishing in the light of HSRC survey published only nine months ago which showed 80 percent of Afikaners were in favour of upholding separate structures for the various races. It showed that some 60 percent of all whites were in favour of such separate racial structures.

"The council in its present report does not take any account of its own findings made last year, but instead sets out to prepare the ground for imposing the system that is emphatically rejected by the majority of the white nation."

Mr Marais warned that the HSRC would become "embroiled in heated political debates" not conducive to scientific research.

The Government has not yet reacted to the report, which criticises influx control and population registration.

The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said: "What is urgently needed is the restoration of freedom of association on all levels of society.

"The Nationalist Party has neither the ability nor the manpower to bring this about on its own.

"There is an urgent need for a broadly-based Government to heal the wounds of the past and to work towards a negotiated constitution which will include all South Africans on the basis of one common citizenship with no statutory discrimination or racial domination.

"The longer this Government postpones bringing about such a situation the more certain the predictions of the HSRC's report will be."

CSO: 3400/652

SOUTH AFRICA

STUDENTS TOLD OF ANGER IN TOWNSHIPS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Jul 85 p 17

[Article by Susan Pleming]

[Text]

The level of organisation among residents in the townships was immense and anger towards the Government mounted daily, according to the publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front in the Eastern Cape, Mr Stone Sizane.

Delivering the opening address at the National Union of South African Students' annual festival at the University of the Witwatersrand last night, Mr Sizane said black people had declared war against the rulers of South Africa.

"The South African Government may win some battles, but they have no hope of winning this war," he told about 350 students.

The president of Nusas, Mr Brendan Barry, said the festival had been dedicated to Mr Matthew Goniwe.

ORGANISER

"This festival takes place in a sombre atmosphere. Matthew was an

educator and an inspiration to all."

He described Mr Goniwe as a threat to the Government because he had been such a good organiser.

On the level of organisation and politicisation among black people, Mr Sizane said people in the Eastern Cape town of Adelaide were boycotting shops, because shopkeepers were signing up in the reserve force and entering the townships.

The so-called conflict between the Azanian Peoples' Organisation and the United Democratic Front was untrue, he said.

The UDF had not declared Azapo as the enemy. The enemy was apartheid and the present Government.

"Some people still hope that the Bothas and Malans will have a change of heart and give over the land to be shared by those who work on it.

"The people are saying let us govern ourselves.

"We must find a non-racial democratic system."

CSO: 3400/652

SOUTH AFRICA

ANGLICAN CALL FOR PROBE INTO POLICE ACTIVITIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jul 85 p 12

[Text]

DURBAN.—The Anglican Synod in Pietermaritzburg last night sent a telegram to the State President, Mr P W Botha; the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan; and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, calling for a judicial inquiry into the activities of both the SA Police and the Defence Force recently.

The telegrams were sent after a resolution was passed unanimously by the 200-odd delegates attending the synod.

In a lengthy emergency debate, numerous speakers deplored the activities of both the police and the Defence Force, particularly on the East Rand in the Black township of Duduza where several people have been killed in the past few weeks.

The synod called on Mr PW Botha, Gen Malan and Mr Le Grange to appoint a judicial inquiry or commission as soon as

possible to investigate the actions of the police and Defence Force and also to try and find resolutions to the escalating violence in South Africa.

Leaders

A lay member of the Anglican Church, Mr Bill Cairns, said at the synod last night South Africa's leaders would have to talk to the leaders of the ANC and Swapo.

Mr Cairns introduced an urgent motion which read: "This synod, noting with horror the increasing use of violence in South Africa in recent weeks in order to achieve political ends, declares that the use of violence is contrary to the teachings of Jesus Christ."

The resolution also called on all people in Southern Africa to renounce the use of violence and to seek a just solution to problems in the sub-continent.

Mr Cairns, whose motion was seconded by Bishop Desmond Tutu, of

Johannesburg, said he was "sickened by the increasing violence".

He said South Africa was "a sick society".

SADF raid

His motion also drew attention to the recent SADF raid in Gaborone, Botswana, the throwing of handgrenades at the homes of members of the House of Representatives and the fire-bombing of homes in various townships in South Africa.

The synod also debated the "violence in Duduza on the East Rand in which eight people were killed recently".

The motion was carried.

The Archbishop of Cape Town, Archbishop Phillip Russell, suspended the standing rules so that the motion could be debated.

He also expressed concern at the increasing violence in South Africa.

CSO: 3400/664

SOUTH AFRICA

VIOLENCE WILL ONLY END WITH 'OPENENDED NEGOTIATIONS'

MB141004 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Jul 85 p 11

/Text/ Political violence in South Africa has escalated during the past 12 months to levels never before experienced, inviting comparison to countries such as Northern Ireland, Lebanon and Iran.

This is the finding of INDICATOR SA researcher, Mr Graham Howe, who analyzed the current spate of civil unrest in the winter 1985 edition.

Mr Howe suggested that the nationwide assault on African local government by township dissidents could well reflect to a proactive extension of the militant noncollaboration tradition, representing a major shift away from the more passive boycott and stayaway forms of protest.

The short-term triggers of current unrest indicated by Mr Howe included.

- The levying of rents and service charges by newly-constituted community councils.
- Police and army conduct.
- The excessive use of force against rioting mobs.
- The arrests and detentions of leaders.
- The activist factionalism and internal power struggles over organizational loyalties and tactics.

Mr Howe said that if the black townships had not been geographically isolated and apartheid policies had not created effective security cordons, the conflict would have been much closer to the "inner white cities."

He warned that the cycle of violence will only end if the government is prepared to initiate openended negotiations with a range of authentic black leaders and the new system of control government included black participation.

He listed two major cycles of unrest, the first being from September to November last year in the Vaal Triangle over the rent issues, and the second beginning in January this year, and still continuing, with its epicenter in the Eastern Cape.

According to Mr Howe, unemployed and unemployable adults seem to be the driving force behind the second cycle, compared to the role of schoolchildren in the first.

A major new feature of the second cycle is that the factionalism between groups such as the UDF and AZAPO, which was first highlighted by the visit of Senator Edward Kennedy in January, and which has since escalated into open warfare.

Mr Howe also said a common feature of recent unrest cycles is the extent to which militant organization and protests have penetrated rural areas and hitherto virtually unknown townships.

He said that the high profile of army intervention indicates the severity of the current unrest.

He noted as a major trend the shift from attack on government institutions manned by whites to attacks on public and private property manned or owned by urban, middle-class blacks.

In the wake of such attacks at least 240 black councillors have resigned by June 1985, leaving only between three to six town councils operative.

CSO: 3400/663

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

RICHARDS BAY EXPANSION--Richards Bay.--Richards Bay Minerals, a major producer of titania raw materials, is to spend an estimated R130-million on expanding its mining and smelting facilities. Announcing this yesterday the general manager, Mr R D MacPherson, said the expansion would include an upgrade of one mining plant and the construction of a third smelting furnace. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jul 85 p 20]

WOOL PAYOUT--The Wool Board posted back payment cheques totalling R65,1-million to about 30 000 wool producers in South Africa yesterday. The payments include R7,8-million in interest earned on interim and back payment monies. The Wool Board said the comparatively high back payment may be attributed to a record season during which there was a continued worldwide improvement in the demand for wool, as well as a sharp drop in the foreign value of the rand. This meant that the gross wool cheque at the end of the 1984-85 season totalled R402,8-million--R122,3-million more than the previous season. There had been a 42 percent increase in the price of wool compared with the previous season. Because of improved economic conditions in the wool industry, the Wool Board had decided to impose a maximum levy of five percent in order to boost the stabilisation fund. This would contribute an additional R20,1-million to the fund. It will be the first time in 11 years that the full five percent levy will be collected. The new wool season begins on August 28. The Wool Board will decide on the size of the advance payment for the new season at its meeting in Port Elizabeth in August. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Jul 85 p 23]

BOPHUTHATSWANA LEADER IN PARIS--As South Africa was being condemned this week on three different votes in the UN Security Council, for the raid on Gaborone, the Cabinda commando operation and the installation of an internal government in Namibia, the European Parliament was opening its reception hall in Paris to a press conference by Lucas Mangope, leader of South Africa's Bophuthatswana homeland. Bophuthatswana is one of the tribal territories that South Africa has dubbed independent but that are not recognized by any other country. Mr. Mangope's private visit to France was aimed at attracting French investment. CGE-Alsthom, Thomson-CSF, S-International and Aerospatiale are negotiating various contracts with the homeland. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWS-LETTER in English 29 Jun 85 p 2]

CSO: 3400/669

CONCERN OVER VIOLENCE EXPRESSED--The Black Sash /women's antiapartheid group/ has expressed deep concern over what it calls continuing vigilante activity in the Welkom township of (Thabong). It says it has met with the attorney general staff in Bloemfontein but so far nothing has been done about the allegations of assault on members from the community. Here is Zahed Kachalia. /Kunchalia/ The Black Sash has made available a dossier of 50 statements made by (Thabong) residents, and this has been handed to the authorities. The statements include allegations of assault by members of the (Thabong) town council, and paid vigilantes who have been identified. At least three people have been killed in the incidents, one person has been blinded, and many others have been injured. The Black Sash says police are aware of the situation, but no prosecution has resulted. In some instances, (Thabong) residents claim that police have refused to accept their complaints. Many of the assaults are alleged to have taken place at an administration board building in Welkom known as room 29 where victims are said to have been held down while being whipped with sjamboks, often by six people simultaneously. Many of those responsible are alleged to be community councillors, and in one case the mayor of (Thabong) is said to have taken part in an attack on people holding a vigil. /Text/ /Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 12 Jul 85/

CSO: 3400/663

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

TPDF RECEIVES WATER--The Government plans to provide the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF) Chabruma Camp in Songea under the 1.3m/- water plan drawn in 1984/85 financial year. The Deputy Minister for Defence and National Service, Ndugu E.S. Mwakyambiki, told the National Assembly that 15,000/- had been sent to the Ruvuma Region Water Engineer who would undertake a study of the water project. As soon as the study was ready, construction of a water tank and installation of pumps would start. Ndugu Mwakyambiki was answering Ndudy P.W. Luoga (Songea Rural) who asked whether the Government had plans to provide the TPDF Chabruma Camp in Songea with tap water. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Jun 85 p 3]

NO COLLEGE MILITIA PLANS--The Government has no plans to embark on militia training programmes for schools and colleges throughout the country because of shortage of trainers, equipment and transport, the National Assembly was told yesterday. The Deputy Minister for Defence and National Service, Ndugu E.S. Mwakyambiki, told the House that in some places it was even difficult to get people to train. He was answering Major M.R. Kassanda (Tabora Rural) who asked whether the Government had any plans to start militia training in colleges and schools now that success had been realised in militia training in the country. Ndugu Mwakyambiki said that the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF) started the militia training programme in 1980 following Mwalimu's directive given in Bunazi in 1979 when Tanzanian soldiers were returning home after punishing Iddi Amin, that "every village must form militia companies." In 1983 trainers were sent to various villages. Since then administrative problems surfaced. The target of forming one company for every village had not been met. There are more than 8,000 villages. So far only 725 villages are expected to have their companies formed soon, he said. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jun 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/625

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE WILL FACE OPPOSITION TO ONE-PARTY STATE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jul 85 p 4

[Text] Harare.--Prime Minister Robert Mugabe should be able to pursue the socialist policies he has moulded in the five years since Zimbabwe's independence without upsetting economic and political stability, according to political and financial analysts.

But his plans to introduce a one-party State after his landslide re-election will run into strong opposition from arch-rival Mr Joshua Nkomo and former Rhodesian rebel premier, Mr Ian Smith, they said.

Last week's general elections may have given Mr Mugabe a commanding mandate to rule, but they also reconfirmed Mr Nkomo as the undisputed leader of the minority Ndebeles and reinstated Mr Smith as the spokesman of the country's 100 000 Whites.

"The election results have shown there are two major Black political parties and Mr Mugabe cannot ignore this," said one government official who declined to be named.

"The two parties must first agree to unite before a one-party State can be achieved."

Shona Areas

All the 63 seats won by Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party came from Shona-speaking areas and Mr Nkomo's PF-Zapu won all 15 in Matabeleland, the home of the Ndebele.

But one source close to the ruling party said Mr Mugabe might still try to achieve his cherished one-party goal before 1990 when the constitution drafted by Britain expires, without tearing up the document he has often criticised.

"The next Minister of Justice is likely to be told to find a legal way of doing it. Every piece of paper has loopholes, so there must be some in the constitution," the source said.

Many Blacks and Whites say they oppose one-party rule.

"I am totally opposed to a one-party State even if God is the leader of that party," a Black journalist said.

Mr Olley Maruma, a London-educated Harare artist, said one-party government would certainly lead to totalitarianism, abuse of human rights and corruption.

Affirmed

Mr Nkomo affirmed yesterday "we (PZ-Zapu) shall remain as a party in parliament and we shall play our part in that parliament."

Official sources said the government to be formed this week would be less conciliatory in dealing with its opponents but would still want to maintain economic and political stability.

The harder line is already apparent and Mr Mugabe has pledged to rid the country of Whites who do not want to work with the government, abolish the 20 White seats in parliament and ban PF-Zapu if violence continues in Matabeleland.

Political analysts said the rebel violence which has shaken Matabeleland since 1982 was likely to die down because the Ndebele people were happy with the poll result there.

"What will dissidents say they are fighting for now? They used to say because Nkomo was dismissed from the Cabinet but Nkomo has contested elections in order to form a government and failed," said one analyst.

Infuriated

Mr Mugabe was infuriated by the outcome of the White election, but business and banking sources said any mass expulsion of the Whites, who still control a large proportion of the economy, could bring economic disaster.

Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe won 15 of the 20 White seats protected by the constitution until 1987 at least.

From May 1987 Mr Mugabe can abolish that provision provided he can muster 70 votes in Parliament.

Mr Mugabe has repeatedly pledged to abolish the seats and at his first post-election Press conference inferred he would do so before 1987.

He did not say how he would do this but commented "when a constitution is pitted against the will of the people, then it is no longer a constitution".

Western World

Asked if abolishing the White seats would have a negative impact on Zimbabwe's image in the world, he said: "What's the international community? It is the

Western World. To tell you the truth, when we believe we are right the Western World can say what it wants. Go Hang. We will do what is in the interests of our people."

The Prime Minister said Mr Nkomo was using rebels to intimidate the Ndebele people to gain their support. "That has got to stop. If Zanu-PF won't stop it, then Zanu-PF will be stopped by us. It is that simple," he said.

Insurgents

Matabeleland has been troubled by insurgents the government says have murdered more than 300 civilians in three years.

Mr Mugabe said the government would vigorously pursue its socialist policies and steer the country to one-party rule as soon as possible.

"We are for unity of the people and we want them united under a political umbrella, which is Zanu-PF. The other parties will stand invalidated and only one party will remain," he said without giving details.

CSO: 3400/669

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE CONFERS WITH KEY AIDES ON NEW GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jul 85 p 10

[Text] Harare.--Prime Minister Robert Mugabe yesterday conferred with key aides on the composition of a new government to lead Zimbabwe through a period of unique political change.

Mr Mugabe cruised home in general elections last week to win a second five-year term in office, during which time he has vowed to turn Zimbabwe into a one-party state.

His new Cabinet, likely to be announced later this week, is expected by diplomats and officials here to be sharply shuffled and he has said there will be no Ministerial posts for opposition parties.

"Now is the time for him to pick the team he really wants and drop the people whose performance has not satisfied him. Any political debts from 1980 have been paid and he is now firmly in the saddle with an increased majority," a Western diplomat commented.

Mr Mugabe won the 1980 pre-independence elections with 57 of the 100 seats in parliament and his Zanu-PF party increased that total of 63 in last week's poll.

Killings

The main opposition PF-Zapu party of Mr Joshua Nkomo, whose seats were cut from 20 to 15, was represented in the Cabinet from 1980 until last November, when its last two Ministers were fired following a number of political killings blamed by the Government on opposition party supporters.

Two Ministers in the outgoing Cabinet were White, but both are politically non-aligned and are expected to be re-appointed.

Facing the government on opposition benches when parliament opens on July 23 will be former rebel leader Mr Ian Smith's resurgent Conservative Alliance, successor to the Rhodesian Front and victor in 15 of 20 seats reserved for Whites in an earlier ballot.

Angered

Mr Smith's victory angered many Blacks, including Mr Mugabe.

Addressing a post-election Press conference on Saturday, he said the British-drafted Independence Constitution must be scrapped and the White seats "must go and go almost immediately".

Under the constitution, which expires in 1990, the seats cannot be done away with before mid-1987 and then only on a vote of 70 members of parliament.

Mr Mugabe said there was no other constitution like it in the world, adding: "We cannot wait until those 10 years expire."

Despite his strong words, diplomats noted that his tone was much more moderate than a week earlier when he denounced the constitution at a final campaign rally and called Whites who had voted for Mr Smith "racists".

Policies

Mr Mugabe also told the Press conference his new government would pursue much more socialist and "people-oriented" policies and aim at uniting all parties under one political umbrella.

But opposition parties resist the idea of a one-party state, saying it would lead to abuse of power.

Voters cast ballots almost exclusively on tribal lines with PF-Zanu winning all 15 seats in Matabeleland province, home of the minority Ndebele tribe, and none elsewhere. All the Zanu-PF members in the new House will represent Shona-speaking areas.

In only three constituencies was the ballot close, with huge margins of victory in all the others.

CSO: 3400/669

ARMY TO TEST NEW TRUCK FOR TROOPS

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Jun 85 p 11

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe National Army is to be given a French-built Acemat troop carrier to evaluate, a spokesman for the French embassy in Harare said this week.

The Acemat was designed 20 years ago and has remained in continuous production, serving in the French army and in several other armed forces.

The company con-

trates on a design that can stand rigorous conditions and that can take anything the average military driver is likely to inflict on his vehicle. Repair and maintenance is kept as simple as possible and spares are standard. Indeed with the constant design just 3 000 items are needed for a complete stores list.

The 21-seater version, the type that will be presented to the army for

testing, has a mass of 7 300 kg when loaded and can tow a 3 000 kg trailer or gun. A generous ground clearance of 50 cm allows the truck to operate over pretty rough terrain and the powerful six-cylinder Perkins diesel engine can pull the truck up a 65 degree slope.

The engine delivers 90 kW at 2 800 revolutions a minute. Each truck carries 360 litres of fuel in two tanks and there is

room for four 20-litre jerricans. A 200-litre water tank is also fitted.

Besides the troop carrier versions, which can also carry some heavy weaponry, the same basic chassis and engine is used for a variety of other military vehicles -- gun tractors, mortar platforms, reconnaissance, support vehicles, ambulances, fire fighting and command vehicles.

CSO: 3400/651

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